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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL XX NO 239 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE BANDITS

COTTON DEALERS CALL FOR PEACE

NORMAL CONDITIONS RESTORED

BOYCOTTED FIRMS PLY THEIR TRADE FREELY

An important and decisive step to stop outside interference and restore normal and free trading in Cotton was taken at a meeting of the East India Cotton Association held on Wednesday.

NORMAL TRADE RESTORED

A comprehensive resolution calling for the co-operation of all parties interested in the trade was passed and immediately put into effect, by conducting deals in cotton on the spot.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA DEMANDED

The resolution appealed to the Government and the Congress to cease war simultaneously and help the restoration of normal trade. The release of Mahatmaji was suggested as the way to peace.

VICTORY FOR CO-OPERATION

The cotton deadlock which was ruling the market since January has been, once for all, easily solved. What the Government wanted to achieve by extraordinary legislation like the "Cotton Penal Code", has been successfully gained by mutual co-operation among the cotton fraternity.

COTTON BROKERS' MEETING.

An ordinary general meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held on Wednesday evening at the Taj Building, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas presiding.

Inaugurating the proceedings, the Chairman laid stress on the imperative need of restoring normality in the cotton trade, pointing out the huge losses sustained by the trade and particularly Indian cotton-growers, who were hard hit by hartals and frequent suspension of business. He expatiated on the evils of boycotting certain specified firms which led to the restriction of exports and directly told on cultivators. In conclusion, he put in a strong plea for complete freedom of trade without any interference of outsiders.

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

After the Chairman's speech, a resolution was moved calling for all round co-operation to restore normal trading conditions in Bombay cotton trade. Another clause of the resolution appeals to the Government and the Congress to bring about peace by calling off Ordinances and Civil Disobedience respectively. The last clause of the resolution is a humble request to the Government to make a noble gesture of peace by releasing Mahatma Gandhi and thus inaugurate an era of peace and goodwill in the country.

The resolution was seconded and supported by three speakers and was unanimously carried.

DEALS ON THE SPOT.

Soon after the passing of the resolution, the Chairman demanded that members should show their 'bona-fides' in the spirit of the resolution passed by transacting business then and there. The Chairman's request was readily complied with and the hall was converted into a trading ring which resulted in a business of over two thousand bales. Several firms on the boycott list began to ply their trade freely.

Prominent among the dealers were: Volkart, Ralli, Gill, Langley, Narayandas Rajaram, Amarsey Damodar and Mathuradas Vissanji. Several brokers reaped the benefit of the transactions.

BOSE'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

Kept In Jail, Despite Medical Advice

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 5.

Despite the recommendations of the doctors that he should be removed to a sanitorium preferably in Switzerland, Mr. Subash Bose is still kept in the Madras Penitentiary. He is lying nerve-racked in bed suffering from Scitia, in addition to the pleuratic condition of his lungs and pain in loins. The temperature rises in the evening, and his condition is causing anxiety. The attention of the Madras Government has been drawn to the state of his health. The "Hindu" writing editorially demands Mr. Bose's unconditional release forthwith

1500 BANDITS SLAUGHTERED!

Manchukuo Military's Big Drive

MUKDEN, Oct. 5.

Fifteen-hundred bandits were slaughtered in a big scale drive on the Nonni River front.

This was a part of the engineering programme of Manchukuo military authorities to suppress bandit pest. Japanese bombing planes are pursuing remnants of bandits who have fled into the booded area.

It is claimed that the whole Changohun area is now free.

Another large scale drive has been planned to take place shortly at Kirin.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI MALAVIYA PARLEYS

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT BRIGHT

"The situation is very hopeful. This has been another day of satisfactory progress."

This remark made by a Muslim leader on Wednesday afternoon when Maulana Shaukat Ali emerged out of the room at Birla House, where he had a prolonged conference with Pandit Malaviya gives an idea of how the peace parleys which have been going on for the last four days are tending towards a solution of the Communal problem.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya were closetted together for over an hour and a half, and it is said had a very frank and heart to heart talk on the subject. Besides them Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed, Maulana Mohamed Irfan and Dr. Sayad Mahmood were present at the interview.

SATISFACTORY.

It appears that the discussions were very satisfactory and especially Pandit Malaviya's attitude was very sympathetic. Both Panditji and Maulana Shaukat Ali, it is said, regretted that the question of communal settlement should have been neglected ofr such a long time and agreed that it was possible to reach a solution which would satisfy all the parties concerned.

The talk would have lasted for a longer time but due to Panditji's indisposition it had to be concluded after an hour and a half, as it appeared that the strain was telling on his weak health.

NO HINDRANCE TO PEACE.

Pandit Malaviya, it is said, made a personal appeal to Maulana Shaukat Ali to postpone his departure for America for some days and help in the negotiations. Maulana Shaukat however expressed his inability to cancel his passage as he had already fixed his programme. But he assured Panditji that his absence from India would in no way hamper the cause of peace so far as the co-operation of his organisation was concerned. He had already expressed himself fully on the subject and had asked other friends and colleagues to continue the negotiations in his absence and to do their best to arrive at an amicable settlement.

NOT MERE INFORMAL TALKS

The Bombay discussions are no more mere informal discussions but a serious attempt to solve the communal question and not only the Nationalist Muslims and the Khilafatists but Muslim leaders belonging to the extreme communalist section are equally interested in them could be seen from the fact that Maulana Shaukat Ali had received telegraphic messages from several Muslim friends requesting him to postpone his departure and to continue the negotiations. Among these friends are Sir Mohamed Iqbal and Mr. Shafee Daudi the President and the Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference respectively.

Following the conference at Birla House informal talks were resumed which kept the Muslim leaders busy till midnight.

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROGRAMME

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative when he returned to the Khilafat House, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that as previously fixed he was sailing on Tuesday for Europe "enroute" to America. On his way he would see the Aga Khan at Geneva, and meet Mr. Jinnah in London, and discuss the question with them.

He declared that he was ready for an honourable settlement. He wanted a settlement which would satisfy all the parties concerned and he would do his best to arrive at such a settlement. He could not postpone his departure as his programme was already fixed but he would authorise some of his colleagues and co-workers to carry on the negotiations and to come to a settlement with other parties which would fall within the four corners of his suggestions.

The Maulana will issue a detailed statement before he sails this afternoon.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DAWOOD GANI

Criminal Who Baffled Police For Many Years

FOUND GUILTY OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER POLICE OFFICIALS

The adventurous exploits of Dawood Gani, a 40-year old Muslim, whose sensational escapades baffled the police for many years, culminated in the sentence of transportation for life which was awarded by Mr. Justice Broomfield, at the High Court Sessions, on Wednesday.

He was recently arrested at Karachi for an offence committed six years ago, when after a shooting encounter with the police, he effected a daring escape, and had been absconding ever since.

The accused, who has a gentlemanly appearance, was found guilty of attempt to murder, 6 jurors out of 9, gave their verdict against him.

The accused received the sentence in a light-hearted manner. His trial was keenly watched by a crowd of spectators since it commenced on Monday.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further hearing was resumed to-day, before Mr. Justice Broomfield and a special jury, at the High Court Sessions, of the case against Dawood Gani aged (40), who is charged with attempting to murder police officers, and causing hurt to others.

About fifteen witnesses on behalf of the prosecution finished their evidence by Tuesday evening. This morning, the accused was asked to make his statement.

Speaking in Gujarati, he said that he was innocent. He was not in Bombay on the day of the incident. Nor, was he staying at a Hindu hotel at Girgam three days later, as alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Broomfield—Is it a fact that you were arrested by Inspector Vanjhare in 1925?—No.

Is it a fact that witness Gopal Abaji (police constable) arrested you in 1923?—No.

The accused further stated that it was not a fact that he had spoken to Deputy Inspector Raje at the Dadar police court when Suleman Gani, alias Bachoo was standing his trial.

INSPECTOR'S "SIGNS."

What have you got to say with regard to the identification parade held at the Byculla jail in August last?

Accused—An inspector made signs to the witnesses who were guided by those signs in pointing me out.

Thereafter, evidence was given regarding the accused's finger prints in order to prove his identity, as the defence challenged the prosecution story that the man who was arrested in 1922 and 1925 was this accused. It was stated that when the accused was twelve years of age, his finger prints were taken by the police.

To prove that the accused was the man who was arrested in 1922 and 1925, the Advocate General recalled two witnesses previously examined, viz: Inspector Dyer and Inspector Vanjhara.

Inspector Vanjhara, in his further evidence, stated that the man who was arrested in 1925 gave out his name as Mahmad Hussein Nagori. Witness could not produce finger-prints taken in 1925, because they were sent to the Finger Prints Bureau Depart-

(Continued on Page 7).

Poona Parvati Temple Struck By Lightning

POONA, October 5.

A pinnacle of the temple of Parvati (from which gold images of Parvati and Ganpati were stolen last week) was struck by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm which passed over Poona last evening. No other damage was done to the temple.

—A.P.

NEW PHASE IN ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE

Annuities—Subject Of Negotiations Between Two Govts.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A new phase in the Anglo-Irish controversy has begun with the conference between Mr. Thomas, Lord Hailsham, Sir John Simon, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. De Valera, Mr. Dulanty and Mr. MacQuire which started at 10-30 a.m. in the Dominions' Office. The car containing the Free State representatives arrived almost unnoticed owing to the rival attraction of Guards band from Chelsea Barracks marching to the palace.

DE VALERA'S HOPE.

Mr. De Valera's presence at his hotel was kept secret and only a few officials knew the identity of the grimfaced De Valera. He smiled for the first time when posing for photographers outside the Dominions' Office and said that he hoped this was a happy augury.

ANNUITIES QUESTION.

A communique signed by Mr. De Valera and Mr. Thomas states that it was agreed to adopt a suggestion previously made that the question of annuities should be made a subject of negotiation between the two Governments.

In the course of the conversations, attention was called to the fact that other sums formerly paid to the United Kingdom were being withheld by the Free State. It was agreed that negotiations should cover these sums also, discussions beginning in London, if possible on October 14..—Reuter.

BRIDGING THE GULF

LATER.

It is understood that to-day's talk was confined to finance and did not deal with the Oath of allegiance, or Governor-Generalship, but as the Annuity issue is solely responsible for Anglo-Irish trade war and embitterment associated therewith, negotiations on it are universally welcomed. Agreement to negotiate directly circumvents at least for the present the necessity for pursuing contentious matter of tribunal.

PRESENT SITUATION TO CONTINUE.

It is believed that to-day's conference tentatively agreed to allow the present financial situation to continue pending the settlement of the dispute. Thus the Free State will withhold payments and Britain will maintain special tariffs.

The news of the agreement has caused rejoicing in Dublin, where, it is stated on good authority, that Governor-Generalship will henceforth be merged in the office of the Chief Justice.——Reuter.

WARRANT FOR CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE

Alleged Embezzlement And Larceny

CHICAGO, Oct. 5

As a sequel to the difficulties of concerns built up and directed by Mr. Samuel Insull, head of a huge utility corporation who is reputed to be a millionaire, warrants have been issued for his and his brother Martin Insull's arrest on charges of embezzlement, larce and abstraction of funds from subsidiary concerns.

Immediate steps will be taken for the extradition of Mr. Samuel who is at present in Paris and Martin who is in Canada.—Reuter.

INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION

To Interview Viceroy?

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The India League Delegation consisting of Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Leonard W. Matters, Miss Monica Whitley and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon arrived this morning from Delhi.

It is understood that the delegation leave for the Frontier on October 8. One or two members of the delegation are expected to go to Simla to interview the Viceroy and Government of India officials.

During their short stay the delegation hope to meet representative of every shade of opinion, including Sikhs, Muslims, Nationalists and others.—A. P.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetti, a delegate to the Ottawa Conference was accorded a reception by his friends on his arrival in Madras.—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA TO TOUR MALABAR

For Temple Entry Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 5.

I understand that Pandit Malaviya will proceed to Kerala, leaving Bombay on the 9th inst. in connection with the movement for the admission of the "Depressed" classes into temples.

Kurur Nilakantan Nambudripad is in charge of the tour programme.

Malaviyaji will seek interviews with the Zamorin of Calicut and the rulers of Cochin and Travancore, and will confer with the leaders of the "Depressed" classes and caste Hindus of Kerala. He will visit Quilon, Ernakulam, Calicut and Guruvayur.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, October 5.

The Lady Houston is accepting the entire personal responsibility to finance the Everest Air Expedition was divulged by the Marquis of Olydesdale in a speech to his constituents at Renfrew. He said that the success of flight would have great psychological effect on India to dispel the falacy that Britain was undergoing a phase of degeneration and instil truth that Britain was ready to pass through the process of regeneration and show that we are still virile and active and can overcome difficulties with energy and vigour both for ourselves and India.—Reuter.

THOMAS ON IRISH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, October 5.

Mr. Thomas interviewed declined to discuss details of the Irish Agreement, but being pressed said that the existing British duties would remain in force during the negotiations. He refused to say whether the question of arbitration by tribunal was discussed.—Reuter's Special.

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A R 8136

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A 5573

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 for the sale of our fresh Tea leaf and dust. Apply with postage to PIONEER AGENCY. 123, Manicktala Spur, Calcutta.
A R7905

POST—A.D.C. to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications. Must know riding, Hindi and be good all-round Sportsman. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th October, 1932, to the HOME MINISTER, in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT. ALWAR.
A 5594

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WANTED—Part and full time AGENTS on salary and commission for an Indian Life Office. No guarantee required but persons with influence preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 1779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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SARASWAT Mathematic Hons. Post-graduate wants any JOB, preferably teacher's, on Rs. 25. Accepts tuitions. Write to Box No. 1788. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 8135

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B

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TO LET—opposite Mumbadevi Tank, 1st House in Dhunji Street or Parsi Gully very large bright airy floor for Hindus only Apply WITHIN.
C R 8063

Estate and Properties

PROPERTY OWNERS to note that Mr. N. B. PARULEKAR, Byculla Bridge, Bombay, has been undertaking management of properties on Rent-Farming Contract. Write for terms.
N R 8132

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PROSPERITY CHARM—Brings success in Races and Cotton Forecast. Will prompt the wearer to pack the right thing. Price Rs. 2/8 postage extra. Correspond in English or Urdu. Write your name legibly. Available from PURI SWADESHI STORES Rawalpindi City, the Sole Distributors.
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F R 8088

Lost and Found

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon in Andheri-Churchgate Local, ACCOUNT PAPERS. Will finders kindly return to SAROJ MOVIETONE. Andheri.
PB R8134

Profession

DO NOT MISS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES—Special one Forecast Correct on 28th, 30th Sept., 1st Oct. and 4th Oct. Weekly correct 2 or 3 times correct one Forecast Weekly. To-day's Dead Certainty, one Forecast Rs. 10. Friday, Saturday Strong Doubling Rs. 151. COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, Medows Street.
P R8131

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday the 6th Instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th October, 1932.
5602

Public Notices

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913. and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO. LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on 9th day of November, 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also by determining by an Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of account and the documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof, and of the cash balance, if any, in the hands of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this 4th day of Oct. 1932.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.
(in Vol. Liquidation).
G.K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
5601.

NOTICE

DR. L. KACHADOORIAN, F. D. D. R. (BERLIN) E. D. F. (PARIS)

SPECIALIST IN GOLD, and Platinum Bridge Work, Painless Drilling of Cavities with Automizer fifteen years experience in Germany BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has opened his CLINIC at 11, Wodehouse Road, (Next to Majestic Hotel.)

Hours of Attendance 8 a. m. to 12 Noon, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. Tel. No. 25977.

HE GUARANTEES CURES IN ALL CASES OF PYORRHEA.
R 8052

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHHOTALAL MULCHAND NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL, RAMANLAL CHHOTALAL and KANTILAL JUGMOHANDAS have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure (redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house known as Mehta Building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 9th Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4/5487 and Cadastral Survey No. 1054 of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2000(2) and Street No. 5A and now No. 15 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Shaffir Cumroodin Tyebji, on or towards the West by the said Khetwady 9th Lane and on or towards the North by the property of Esufali Amiji.

Dated this 5th day of Oct., 1932

MATHUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys
5600

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co..

AUCTION SALE of the best modern style complete bungalow furniture, rich chesterfield suites, Persian carpets, gramophone, old Chinaware, steel safe, singer machine, best platedware, cutlery, crockery and porcelainware, etc. On Sunday, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "The Grange," opp. Admiral's House, No. 22, Wodehouse Road, Fort. On view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD AND PICKET ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Alexander George Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd., and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3942 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises one lot, a valuable landed property situate at Kalbadevi Road, Picket Road and Princess Street, being a consolidated holding consisting of 3 pieces of land particulars of which are mentioned below.

PICKET ROAD PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the building standing thereon situate at Picket Road, admeasuring about 211 1/2 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 132, New No. 1075, Old Survey No. 9/1190, New Survey No. 2/1780 and along with the premises hereinafter described said premises bear Municipal C Ward No. 915, Street Nos. 53 to 61 and bounded on the East by the property of Cassum Mitha, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the North by the house of Sadanlal Lamonje and on the South by Picket Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land held under a lease dated the 7th February, 1862 and made between Mullappa Sadrappa of the one part and Morarji Naran of other part, admeasuring about 38 1/9 sq. yards, with the building thereon, situate at Picket Road, bearing new Survey No. 2/1780 and bounded on the North by the property hereinafter first described, on the South and West by Picket Road and on the East by the property firstly described under lot No. 2.

KALBADEVI ROAD PROPERTY

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with building thereon situate at the junction of Lohar Chawl now called Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 1135, New Survey No. 1/1780, Municipal C Ward No. 385, Street Nos. 7/c, to 79, 63 to 67, 266 and admeasuring about 202 2/9 sq. yards and bounded on the East by the house of Sadanand Laxmanjee, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by Princes Street formerly called Lohar Chawl Street and on the South by the property herein-after secondly described.

By the conditions, the Purchaser is deemed to purchase with full notice of the title deeds and documents specified in the conditions which are open for inspection by any prospective purchaser at his own cost at the office of Messrs. Craige Blunt and Caroe from the 6th October 1932 until the date of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craige Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chagganlal and another vs Chinubhai Manilal and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 6th October, 1932 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One very valuable pearl necklace of two strings containing 43 and 48 pearls.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

Government Auction Sale

UNDER ORDERS of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, large quantities of valuable surplus and waste stores including Hand and Machine Tools, Shipwrights Stores and Tools; Second-hand Machinery; Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals; Old Clothing and Miscellaneous unserviceable stores; also 6 Crossley Motor Lorries 1-1/2 tons, 4 wheels all in running order and technically fit; as also 3 Motor Cycles Triumph S. D. Chain driven 4 H.P., 1 cylinder 1927 Model at Kirkee Ammunition Factory on the 21st October 1932 at 9 a.m. sharp will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabjee & Co., 94, Main Street, Poona:—

R.I.M. DOCKYARD Bombay—Oct. 17th to 20th 1932, 10 a.m. daily.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, Kirkee—Oct. 21st 1932, 9 a.m.

ARSENAL, Kirkee—Novr. 7th & 8th, 1932, 9 a.m. daily.
5541.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of EMBROIDERED GOODS, etc., AT THE INSOLVENT'S SHOP SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the official assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of insolvent Chotalal Mulchand Jarivala, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1932, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the above insolvent's shop situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Moti Bazar, near Bombay Bullion Exchange building the undermentioned goods including the shop furnitures:—

Spangles, Gold and Silver threads, embroidered borders, laces, caps, frocks, velvet, etc.

The shop will be open for inspection of goods on the 11th and 12th instant.

Sale will be held at Bombay.

Auction sale of the insolvent's right, title and interest in the property at Ambernath, Dist: Kalyan.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shamji Jetha insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th October, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the insolvent Shamji Jetha in the property situate at Ambernath, District Kalyan, as under:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Ambernath, District Kalyan, bearing serial No. 1108 and admeasuring 7 Gunthas (847 yds.) and bounded on the East by land of Namdeo Luxman Dhule, on the West and North by Development land and on the South by land of Ravji Kamru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts Army Headquarter, Simla, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction along with other stores at the ammunition factory, Kirkee, on FRIDAY, 21-10-32 at 9-0 a.m. A large quantity of useful machinery as follows: Punching, Drilling, Boring, Turning, Mortising machines, self-acting Band Saw, Hand Lever presses, Band Saw, Brazing machines, Lathes of different sizes such as sliding, screw cutting, general joiner, Engine fire, etc., etc. too numerous to mention. Apply for particulars and terms.

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ROYAL YAKUTI
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A Romance of Old California.

"LASCA OF THE RIO GRANDE"

with
LEO CARILLO
JOHNNIE MAC BROWN
DOROTHY BURGESS

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P.M

A MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

'THE BLUE DANUBE'

with
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
DOROTHY BOUCHIER
BRIGITTE HELM

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A thrilling drama of Forbidden Love actually filmed in the South Seas with a cast of native actors!

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MATINEE 4 P. M.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Rope Driving In Indian Mills

Its Advantages Explained

BY H. F. BAWJI IV.

All pulleys are subject to the same frictional resistance from the air, the magnitude of this depending upon the speed of the pulley and its design. Very considerable savings can be effected by reducing this "Windage" or air friction With small pulleys this is usually accomplished by making them of the plate or disc type whilst with large pulleys the arms are encased with sheet metal guards or wood by which a saving of five per cent of power is estimated.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE

Pulleys running out of trough or eccentrically on the shafts may produce rope jumping. bent or strained shafts are another source of trouble. Sometimes encountered. Bad splices executed by an inexperienced man, much larger in diameter than the solid rope may produce some oscillation, and since it may also have other bad effects, it should at once be remedied. Weak shafts are often the cause of trouble with rope drive. Occasionally ropes are very lively when the proper load is suddenly thrown out. A jumping rope can often be controlled and steadied temporarily by holding a smooth wooden stick against it. Many a times it is noticed that some ropes are round, while others wedge shaped in spite of a all the conditions remaining the same. The round ropes are termed "revolving" whilst the others "fixed." Fixed ropes last longer than revolving ones, the argument that the more evenly distributed wear round a revolving rope tends to make it last longer being disproved by actual practice. The real explanation is that in a revolvining rope the splice is subject to continual tension whilst in a fixed rope this is not the case. It is advantageous to have "fixed" ropes but even the most experienced splicer cannot always guarantee a rope to "fix" in its groove.

When rope drive is to stand without working for an appreciable period, it is better to insert blocks of wood between the ropes and pulley, to avoid shrinkage due partly to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere and partly due to its inherent property. On again starting up the drive the polished wooden blocks should be carefully removed by barring the drive round when it will be found that the ropes are at a nice, easy tension. Ropes not in use should always be stored in a fairly warm dry place which is ventilated they should not be stored flat on earth or concrete floors.

A rough and ready way to calculate the length of rope on a drive is to pass a string around the drive and add to it the length of the plast 10 feet.

QUESTION OF TIGHTNESS

How tight should ropes be? This depends altogether upon the circumstances. On a drive with a tendency to throw the ropes out of the grooves, the ropes have always to be kept fairly tight, but the slacker ropes will run and do their work efficiently, the longer will be their life. Ropes are always slacker when running than when stopped, as on account of tension they are slightly longer when running. sometimes engineers in charge of Electric Plants where the motor or lighting dynamo is on a sliding bed, will use the slide too freely and get the ropes too light which is a very bad practice. If the ropes are touching on some obstruction, remove it than tighten the ropes. It is often cheaper tot have ropes tightened after they have been running a short time, than to risk bending a weak shaft in putting them on or burning the main and second motion brasses of an engine.

It sometimes happens that when ropes work slack, the person in charge will put water on them for tightening this practice cannot be condemned, but as the rope dries out it slackens. Ropes will stretch a little under tension as there is the natural elasticity in the fibre. Slippage of the ropes occur due to overload, rope touching the bottom of the groove, faulty design, unsuitable speed, tight bearing or a shaft being out of level.

HOW TO ENSURE SMOOTH WORKING.

The causes of one rope leaving its groove and the other bouncing are as follows:—

Slackness of rope; faulty design of the plant; pulleys out of line with each other pulleys out of trust pulleys eccentric; pulleys not balanced, varying speed of engine, due to bad governing or want of weight in the flywheel; fluctuating heavy load; ropes flapping against something in their flight, had splicing; ropes being too thick for grooves; ropes weing heavily loaded. The life of a rope on a slow speed steam engine with a big flywheel is greater than a high speed engine or a motor drive. This is attributed to a motor or high speed engine gets up its normal speed more rapidly and starting load is very high; the capacity for storing up or giving out kinetic energy in the motor is nearly always very much less than that of its first motion unit; there is usually a large ratis between the driving and driven pulleys. By these causes slipping often results. and this mears out the rope externally. In addition, by being bent round a smaller pulley, the internal wear of the ropes is much greater.

How to put a rope on the pulleys;—Put the rope on the small pulley, and as far around the large pulley as it will go; lash it there, but have the lashing so that the rope has freedom to slip through it This extremely important. Then bar the driving pulley slowly round by hand or by a crewbar, or by a barring engine or by means of chain and pulley blocks in case of Electric motor drive; and the rope will fall into its place. The groove of the small pulley, and the face of the large pulley where the rope will touch in barring on, should be well greased to prevent wedging A piece of canvass or hessian cloth or cotton waste which may be very handy in the mills, may also be put on the rim of the large pulley to prevent it cutting the rope. It is advisable to grease the plast thoroughly after putting on the rope to increase the life of the plast. Before putting on rope the required length must be stretched out by fixing one end of it on a pillar and the other end tied to a chain or pulley block fixed to another pillar or post.

The only satisfactory method of joining driving ropes is by a long splice, and the splicing should be done by a practical man who thoroughly understands the work to avoid stoppage of mills. For efficient driving, all ropes should be as light as possible, and it should be made of pure yarn without adding weighting material. The mill engineer should guard aainst practices of some rope sellers who add 10 to 30 per cent of black lead or other weighting materials and slogings in and on the ropes in order to sell the rope at a cheaper cost per lb. For illustration take a cotton mill of 50,000 spindles with 1200 H.P. engines. The rope for the main and counter driving if made from pure yarn would weigh say 3000 lbs. but if 1500 lbs. of weighting materials has been added in making of the ropes and has to be dragged through the air at a speed of 5000ft, there will necessarily be the loss of the power used to do it.

For examining good ropes there should be no crinckling of yarn which should be properly examined, the yarn should be perfect yarns and not rejected of any kind. They must also be uniform in counts that is in size, as well as their direction of twist. Any rope which has different sizes of yarn twists or varieties should be rejected, because it cannot give good results.

Another important point is that the ropes should be of a little larger diameter, in coil than their specified diameter when actually on drine.

How long will ropes last? A question often asked but difficult to answer by engineers. everything depends upon the work the ropes have to do and the conditions under which they have to do it. The average life on a moderately good drive is perhaps ten years, but if the rules as to pulley diameters are broken safe working loads are exceeded or other unfavourable circumstancs are present then of course the life is reduced, sometimes very considerably reduced.

The most important in the design of a rope-drive is to determine the correct ratio between pulley and rope diameters. The smallest pulley on the drive whether driving pulley or idler is the one to which the ratio applies. The old "Bana Adam 30 times" rule is absolute (but still many pocket books quote the same is wonderful) because the dimensional and speed limits have been widely extended during the past decade.

Many rope drives are running with highly satisfactory results with a ratio of less than 10 in 1 between smallest pulley diameter and rope diameter.

SPEED OF ROPES.

Whenever circumstances permit a margin abvoe the lowest possible ratio of pulley to rope diameter should be allowed as this will result in a direct increase of rope life. In special instances it is permissible to go below the minimum ratio if a shorter rope life is economically justified. Ropes 1|2 inch. dia. have given over four years life running on 6 in. and smaller pulleys at speeds of up to 5000. Experiments in United States with wooden pulleys have gone up to a peripherial speed of nearly 29000 F.P.M. without failure. Drives with irregular impulses or loads require provision of a rope guard. At first it was a rule to fix the speed of rope from 4000 feet to 5000 F.P.M. But recently speed of 9000 F.P.M. have been designed and run successfully. The horizontal distance apart between the pulleys should be from 20 to 100 feet has also become absolete. The shortest drive possible just the runs of the pulleys on the point of touching can be designed and arranged. A 360 H.P. drive of a mill has transmitted without a slip and with a minimum waste of power, and running successfully and yet the distance between the pulley rim is 8 inches.

On experiments it is found that the loss varied under different conditions of speed and pulley diameters. The loss was the greater with the same size of ropes on small pulleys then on large pulleys; and also when two size of ropes were used on the same sized pulleys the loss was the greater with the thicker rope.

SUPPORT OF SWADESHI.

It is a general practice in our country to grease the ropes with the following mixtures of; Wax; Castor Oil; Soft Soap; Tallow and Black Lead. Heavier substances as black lead should not be used in a very large quantity. Some people do away with tallow or soft soap, but the real ingredients for smooth running are castor oil and wax. Some mills are using lot of English compositions but the above formula gives equally good results and it is not advisable to go in for costly articles when we get at our very door ingredients required for the same. In a textile factory cotton ropes, bending twines are used from the blow room opener to almost all the machinery up to the end of a calender finishing and baling press machine in one form or the other.

Many Mills manufacture their own twines and bendings and some mills make ropes for their own use. There are some who think that it is costly to manufacture our own ropes and they use English makers ropes on the plea that they last long. Thousands and thousands of rupees worth of ropes are still being imported in our country in spite of rope fctories at our door and the mills working under "Swadeshi Colours." It is the bounden duty of all the engineers in our country to influence the use of ropes, bendings and twines made from Indian yarn, from Indian cotton grown on Indian soil only, leaving aside all arguments, because it is the clarion call of the Motherland.

(Concluded).

THE TATA MILLS LTD.

A Progressive Concern

The Tata Mills were registered in February 1913 with a nominal capital of Rs. one crore. The Mills employ about 4,000 persons. The company owns extensive lease hold lands comparsing about 2 lacs square yards at Dadar Road, Parel. The mills started work with 50,000 spindles and 1800 looms The mills consume about 64 bales of cotton per day and turns out about 70 bales of cloth daily In 1920 the mills belonging the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. were bought over by the Tata Mills for one crore and fifty one lacs of rupees and shifted the machinery of the mills to the Tata Mills at Parel. The financial position of the Company is strong and have paid a fixed dividend to the Preference Share holders of five and a half per cent. In 1920 they paid as Rs. 100/ per share on the ordinary shares of Rs. 500/ each.

PLAYED WITH "W. G."

Memories Of Cambridge Cricket Blue

The Rev. C. M. Sharpe, an old Cambridge cricket "Blue" and former Yorkshire county player, who has celebrated his 82nd birthday at Nesfield, near Ilkley, is one of the few remaining cricketers who played in the days of the famous W. G. Grace.

Bowling for Yorkshire against Gloucestershire in 1875, he caught and bowled "W. G." after he had scored a brilliant century. He also had him caught behind the wicket when bowling for Cambridge against an English eleven when the G. O. M. had scored only 24 runs.

His happiest memory is the 1875 Cambridge v. Oxford match, which was one of the most thrilling matches of the series. Cambridge lost by 6 runs. Mr Sharpe took eleven wickets and scored 35 runs.

When living at Huddersfield, to 1875, Mr. Sharpe was invited to play for Yorkshire in all the matches then still to be played that season, but, having accepted a tutorial engagement in Scotland, he was able to take part in only one match.

Mr. Sharpe also had a distinguished football career. He played Rugby for Yorkshire against Lancashire in 1875 and Association for Cambridge.

He is a native of Hertfordshire, but has made his home in Yorkshire for the past fifty-six years, and retired to the little village of Nesfield ten years ago, after being many years vicar of Elsecar, near Barnsley.

WHAT IT MEANS TO A MOTHER

To Have A World-Famous Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Hull, the parents of one of the world's heroines, Miss Amy Johnson, now wife of a world hero, Mr. J. A. Mollison live obscure in an old London family hotel.

Recently she discussed with a reporter the sacrifice that parents make when their children become famous.

Mr. Johnson puffed bravely at a cigar. They had just returned from Waterloo Station, where they met their daughter Amy and her young husband Jim.

"Amy looked well," said Mr. Johnson, breaking a long meditative silence.

"Aye! she did look well," said the grey-haired woman sitting by his side.

There was just a shade of sadness in her voice as she added: "She used to count the hours until she would see us."

Mr. Johnson had let his cigar go out.

"It seems we have lost our daughter," he said, turning to me.

"She belongs to the world now. We are intensely proud of her, but somehow things are different now.

"Do you know, since Amy flew to Australia we have not had a real heart-to-heart talk with our daughter.

"Amy loves us, but we meet only for a few minutes. There are generally others present. She is so busy answering letters and keeping engagements that she has to have a secretary."

The idea of their Amy having a secretary filled Mr. and Mrs. Johnson with awe.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

Stop Those Stunts

Is it not time that public feeling asserted itself against trans-Atlantic "hops"? asks a correspondent in the "Spectator." As long as people and the Press continue to idolize Atlantic flyers, so long will these rather foolish stunts continue.

When it is considered how little knowledge of scientific or practical import is gleaned—especially in comparison with, say, the balloon ascent of Prof. Piccard—it seems surprising that these flights command the attention they do. They prove nothing—only that the pilot has an amazing store of energy and perseverance.

Officially, the objective of these flights usually given is (a) to be the "first" this or that, (b) to prove the "superiority" of this or that, and (c) to prove. the practicability of a regular service—which, of course, is stupid because nearly every Atlantic flight made has been held up days, and in some cases weeks, on account of weather. Actually, it seems apparent that the pilot's motives must be in most cases to (a) earn a useful income. (b), acquire an abundance of publicity honour and glory for himself.

If a trans-Atlantic service is ever to be organized there must be pioneers who will risk a good deal. But a distinction may properly be drawn between flights with such a purpose and flights that can lead to nothing, adds the Editor of the "Spectator" in a footnote to the letter.

THE AGA KHAN'S COLOURS.

The Aga Khan recently explained how his racing colours—the famous green and chocolate hoops—were chosen. It was all very haphazard. The Aga had intended visiting England in the 'nineties. A friend thinking he might wish to do some racing while there, prepared a little surprise and registered racing colours for him in advance. The family colours in India and the East for over a hundred years had been green, and green and some form of red. When eventually H. H. did contemplate racing in Britain he applied for colours, and was much surprised to find that "green-and chocolate hoops" had already been registered for him. Appreciating his friends' kind thought of twenty years before, he made no change.

More bargains from EDSU which you ought not to miss.

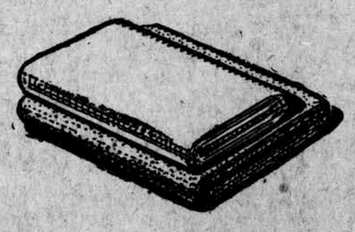
They are just what you need!

IN EDSU shops to-day you can see such a wealth of material as has never before been made by Indian mills. A few minutes in one of our shops will make you prouder of Indian brains and workmanship than you have ever been before.

And not only this, but you will have the great satisfaction of buying Indian-made materials which you know can never be beaten by foreign cloth. The spirit of Swadeshi is not merely to sit down and ask the public to buy home-produced cloth as a favour, but to get to work and make such good cloth that there is no longer any need for the foreign product to be bought.

This is what EDSU is doing.

COATINGS



THESE coatings are really good value for money. You have a fine choice of shades and designs and are sure to find something to meet your particular taste. They make up well, hang smartly and do not fade when washed.

SHIRTINGS

A FINE range of popular EDSU shirtings is to be had. You should especially see the famous EDSU 'Cratex' and 'Kulex' which everyone buys in hot weather.

Everything from handkerchiefs to coatings.

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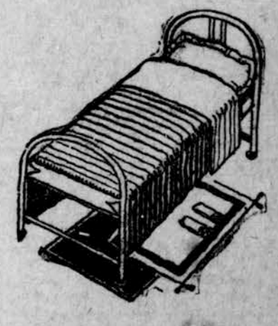
Anything for the bedroom can be supplied. Sheets, counterpanes, pillow-covers, bed-mats, bedroom slippers, pyjamas, etc.

We recommend our charming coloured border sheets with pillow-covers to match.

CURTAIN CLOTH

EDSU have made quite a name for themselves with their curtain cloths, furniture coverings, cretonnes etc. You should certainly see what we have to show you.



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Cotton Trade Awaits President's Constructive Speech To American Farmers

IMPROVED BUYING ON REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS AND FEARS OF FROST

Prices React On Profit Taking

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The New York cotton futures market was strong on Tuesday on reports of excessive rains and fears of frost, but later declined partialy on profit-taking. Cold rains in the Central Belt Arkansas and Oklahoma were followed by heavy rains in the Central and Western belts. These rains have damaged the growing American cotton crop and influenced fairly large buying. The market opened at a rise of 11 points and a further rise of 12 points was registered. Later on there was increased selling pressure which resulted in a decline of 19 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7-15c.

There are some developments laying the foundation for the renewed business. President Roosevelt is expected to make a constructive speech to American farmers. Efforts are being made for

Latest Weather Over U. S. A Cotton Belt

Cold Rains Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Texas Gulf Coast.

the Franco-German agreement over the armament problem. The International Economic Conference is to take up the question of finance and currency with a view to promote international co-operation, without which there can be no hopes of lasting trade recovery.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 7-10c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 to 9 points on unfavourable American weather and foreign buying. Later there was scarcity of contracts. Good New York stocks and cotton kept the tone very steady and the market closed at a rise of 16 to 14 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 5.86d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 16 points with January 5.42 and March 5.16.

Egyptian cotton futures section was very steady on improved demand and closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady on renewed buying and closed at a rise of 44 to 22 points.

"BUY ON STRIKES."

The Commerce and Finance states:—

"The market has been more or less confused by the Lancashire strike and the crop estimates that are now becoming as thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa. But 'buy on strikes' is an old Lancashire proverb that has not yet been forgotten, and the supply of crop estimates seems to be so much in excess of the demand that they have become a drug on the market. It is, however, undeniable that public confidence in the intrinsic value of cotton has been increased by the week's developments, and that consumers would buy more freely if they felt that the cotton now owned by the Government was out of the way. Rumors were current that arrangements were being made to carry it over for another year, and these reports were confirmed by an announcement on Monday that arrangements had been made to hold the cotton until March 1, 1933."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January 7.32 (10-22 a.m.) Lowest 7-13 (2-59 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Steadier on forecasts frost and storms also talk constructive speech Hoover to-day to American farmers.

New York. Early strength rainy conditions. Locals principal sellers.

New York. Sugar. Hedging distants against purchases forward Philippines.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-05 a.m.: Cold rains in the Central belt, Arkansas and Oklahoma. More rains expected.

11-26 a.m.: Between fidnight and daylight heavy rains Central belt and Western belt.

11-54 a.m.: Better tendency, improvement Egyptian.

8-47 p.m.: Damaging rains central and western part of the belt. Market quiet awaiting President's speech.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 4.

December	7.68	+.06
January 1933	7.13	+.04
March 1933	7.24	+.08
May 1933	7.34	+.07
Middling Spot	7.15	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 4.

October	7.00	+.04
December	7.10	+.06
Middling Spot	7.10	+.06

New York, Oct. 4.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January		—
March	7.35	

New York, Noon Call—

January	7.29	
March	7.39	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 67,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 32,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's price
October 1932	5.59	5.66+17
November		5.62+16
December		5.61+16
January 1933	5.53	5.60+16
February 1933		5.60+16
March 1933	5.54	5.60+15
April 1933		5.61+15
May 1933	5.56	5.62+15
June 1933		5.62+15
July 1933	—	5.62+15
August 1933		5.61+14
September 1933		5.61+14
October 1933		5.61+14
Middling Spot		5.36+13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

SAKELLARIDIS.—		
October		8.05
November		8.11
December		8.07
January 1933		8.18
March 1933		8.33
July 1933		8.41
F.G.F Spot		8.45

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct 4.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	540
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.52
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.64
C. P.—	
Oomra Good (No 1 Staple)	5.38
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.53
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Bengal Good	4.52
Bengal Fully Good	4.62
Bengal Fine	4.72
Scinde Fully Good	4.62
Scinde Fine	4.72
Scinde Superfine	4.82

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 4.

Silver.—Market quiet.

Spot 17-11|16.

Forward 17-13|16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 4.

Bars Gold fine per oz. £5-19-4

London, Oct. 4.

Interest—

Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent

7 Day's Market Loan 1|2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 4.

Bank Bills—

3 Months 1-21|32 per cent.

6 months 1-51|64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills,—

3 months 2-3|4 per cent.

6 months 2-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 4.

T T London on—

Berlin	14.53-1|4
Amsterdam	8.59-3|4
Brussels	24.89
Madrid	42.28
Milan	67.34
Berne	17.91
Paris	88.15
Prague	116.75
New York (closing rate)	3.45-5|8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 17|4 Oct|Nov sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 17-4-1|2 Oct|Nov sellers.

London, Oct. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1932 sellers.

Bombay Cotton

Firm On Unfavourable Weather In America

LIVERPOOL ADVICES EASY

Bombay, Oct. 5.

In sympathy with a small rise in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 25 for Broach A|M delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 218|8 on private cables showing unfavourable weather over the American cotton belt. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 218|12 but later on prices relapsed to Rs 217 on long liquidation. At this level there was scattered buying which again hardened prices.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 6 points but it opened steady at a decline of 3 points but later cables showed a fall of 9 points.

Our market respond to easier Liverpool advices, and prices after declining to Rs. 216/ closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 216/12

Oomra D/J 192/8

Bengal D/J 171/8

SAMPIN QUOTATION

Bombay, Oct. 5

October	167/1/—0.90
January	174/10/—1.00
April	178/2/—1.00

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 5.

50	Narshi Nagshi Sailu	190¼
100	Narshi Nagshi Sailu	190¼
100	Motiram Vaghji Jaipur	65 off.
41	Oshman Suleman Chailsgaon	180
100	Oshman Suleman Dhuri	169¼
80	B. Karshandas Jalgaon	179
38	B. Karshandas Veraval	180
51	Arjun Khimji Dhulia	178
100	Arjun Khimji Gondal	35 off.
66	Shapurji Bharoocha Veraval	167
150	Oshman Suleman Wun	207
124	Arjun Khimji Ranpur	203
49	Arjun Khimji Manavadar	203
100	B. Mavji Bhayabadar	15 off.
100	B. Mavji Munavadar	15 off.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 5

Bengal Superfine	185
Bengal Fine	180
Bengal F.G.	175
Sind/Punjab Fine	180
Sind/Punjab F.G.	175
Wardha/Hingt Fine	205
Nagpur Savner Fine	205
Yeotmal Fine	200
Arvi Fine	200
Ellichpur Fine	200
Amraoti Fine	200
Khamfaon/Akola Fine	200
Mulkapur Fine	190
Khandesh Fine	190
Muthia F.G.	170
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	185
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	195
Ujjan/Shupaulpur F.G.	195
Broach F.G.	205/10
Punjab/American	210
Punjab/American mix	200
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	220
Coompta Good	220
Bagalkot	205
Jinja	315
Busoga	325
Kampala	330

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7-1/2
National Bank of India	42
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	107-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-7/8
Rupee Paper, 5½ p.c.	52
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	73-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	86-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	105
Consols, 2½ p.c.	73.7/8
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	107-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12-10-0 Nov|Dec. sellers.

Rapeseed Torio. Hull|Continent £12-12-6 Oct|Nov. sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 4.

	£.
Copper Braziers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	10
Tin English Ingot	152-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11-12-6 Oct|Nov. sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton £9 October sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton £12-5-0 Oct|Nov. sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bomgay, Oct. 5.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3|32.

B. C. Rate D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 to November.

Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|8.

Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Jan

Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|16.

Banks Buying D D 1 6 7|32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 Dec.|Dec.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Jany.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 384.

Banks Selling T T 388.

Banks Buying T T 381 1|4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 662.

Banks Buying D D 672.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 64 3|4.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 93.

Banks Buying 60 days 88.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 90.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 117 3|4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 154 7|8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 64 1|2.

CROSS RATE—

New York|London 3.45 3|8 4th inst.

Shanghai|London 1|9 1|8 5th instant.

Japan|London 1|4 3|8 5th inst

London|Paris 88.12 4th inst.

London|Belgium 24.88 4th instant.

London|Switzerland 17.91 4th inst.

London|Italy 67.35 4th inst.

London|Berlin 14.53 4th inst.

London|Holland 8.60 4th inst

London|Stockholm 19.47 4th inst

London|New York 3.45 1|4 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. Dull.

Gold 85-19-3 3rd inst; 85-19-4 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 11|16 3rd inst; 17 11|16 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 13|16 3rd inst; 17 13|16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5|8 3rd inst; 27 5|8 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 13|16 per cent 3rd inst; 13|16 per cent 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3|32 per cent 3rd inst; 1 3|32 per cent 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1|2 per cent.

3 Mos 2 per cent.

6 Mos 2 3|4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Bombay Oct 5

Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1.9 1|8 uncertain and closed at the opening rate

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 5

Ready Silver	55/15/0
Aso delivery	56/0/0
Kartik delivery	56/4/0
Bar gold ready	29/5/0
Sovereign ready	13/6/6

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 4.

Hedging distants against purchases forward Philippines.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta,—

Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8 Sellers
C & F Bombay—	
Ovt/Dec. per cwt.	8/0-3/4 Sellers
C & F Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	8/0-3/4 Sellers

SOCIAL GATHERING

2. The Managing Committee of the League have decided to hold the First Social Gathering of the Members of the League on Sunday, the 16th October. The minimum subscription is Rs. 2/- per member. Members will be allowed to bring guests on contributing Rs. 2/- per guest.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steame. "Alaska Maru" left Moji for Bombay on October 2 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 26 via usual ports.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lm. Cargoes,—

Quoted 27/3 October.

Barletta Russo. per 64 lb. Cargoes,—

Paid and Value 27/3 October

Wheat South Australian Parcels.—

Value 27/9 October.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—

No offers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 5

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	70-14
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	97.8
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	96-8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	81-6
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	99-14
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	91-0
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	99-12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	99-14
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	100-6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	102-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-13
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	105-0

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c 1945/55 Loan	106.3
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-9
6 1/2 p.c. B D L	106.8

STATE LOANS

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104-0
5 p.c 1955 Mysore	103.2

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B P 1 1974	76-0
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	75-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	91-0
5 p.c. M Deb. 1954	104-0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	104.0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	104-8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,085
Linseed	2,095
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	101
Gingellyseed	285
Poppyseed	316
Groundnuts	4,265
Castorseed	1,485
Rice	821
Myrabollams	2,024
Cottonseed	1,444
Mowraseed	573
Gram	365
Joowar	134
Bajree	1,514
	Tons.
Coal	85

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds May Delivery, Opening Rs. 34; Highest Rs 34/1; Lowest Rs. 33/15; Closing Rs. 33/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds February, Delivery, Opening Rs. 30/8; Closing Rs. 33/15/6.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Oct. 4.

December	1.06—02
March	1.00—02
May	1.03—04
July	1.07—04

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Rs. as. p.
Java Ready	15 5 6
Java Ex-Docks	5 10 0
Per s.s. "Nurjahan"	5 7 6
Per s.s. "Nawab"	5 6 9
Oct.-Dec. Shipment	5 6 0
Jan.-March Shipment	5 8 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 5

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year
Khandesh		7289
Central India	882	7092
Barsi and Nagar		5884
Hyderabad/Gaorani		2123
Berar	59	11874
Central Provinces		2708
Total Oomras	941	37070
Dholera		31932
N.W. Provinces		748
Rajputana	51	4817
Sind/Punjab		1588
Broach		3297
Coompta & Dharwar	61	19439
Westerns/Northerns	9	25346
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		4410
Persian		1140
American		2629
Egyptian & African	118	12186
Total	1170	144602

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 5

1st Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year
Europe	4334	19583
Japan & China	971	69054
Coast Ports	100	1348
Up-country by Rail		8430
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		18271
Total	5405	116686

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the steel works at Jamshedpur during the month of September was:—

Pig iron 50,300 tons.

Steel ingots 46,241 tons.

Finished steel 36,800 tons.

Bombay Stock Exchange

SCATTERED SELLING BY BAZAR OPERATORS

Undertone Healthy

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The Share Bazar was open today for one hour only during which period prices ruled easy on selling by local operators. The undertone of the market is healthy, and there is somewhat better enquiry from investers but there is restricted speculative buying. Money market is easy and professional operators are taking more interest in Government securities. There is moderate demand for cotton goods and in view of the weakness in raw cotton operators are not inclined to increase their long interest. The market is more or less a trading affair.

Bombay Dyeings moved in the region of 675. Fazuls fluctuated around 276|4|-. Nagpores were done at about 278-2-0. Bleachings, however, were prominent and improved to 152|8|-. Tata Steel Ordys. were easy around 27|10|-. Bombay Burmas were steady at 360. Indian Radio Deferreds came to business at 300|-. Andhras further gained ground and finished at 1130|-. Powers after touching 740|-, closed at 737-1|2. Bombay Trams touched 114|6|- and closed at 113|7|-. Central Banks opened at 17|8|- and advanced to 18|8|-. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1205.

Bombay Oct. 5.

Bombay Dyeing	670 65
Century	210 6
Colaba	78 80
Crescent	45
Fazul	277 75
Indore	347
Madhowji	—
Nagpur	278 76
New Great	118 17
Pearl	145 4
Simplex	51-14
Swadeshi	207
Burma	361 59-6
Hydro	133 32
Tram	113 13-7
Dem	207
Ord	27-1* 27-10
Bundi	14-4
Indian	176
Katni ord	1-2
Alcock	121

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ahmedabad Advance	292/8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	665
Century	206/14
Central India	276/4
Colaba Land	80
Crescent	45
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-34
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	78/12
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	275/10
Gokak	111/4
Hindustan	1462/8
Indian Manufg.	1283/8
Indian Bleaching	152/8
Indore-Malwa	347/8
Kastoorchand	7
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	138/2
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/8
Model Nagpore	80-0
Mysore	103/12
New City	43/12
New Great	117/8
Pearl	144/6
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	1960
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	48
Swan	55
Simplex	48/12
Swadeshi	207/8
Suburban Electric	102
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1500

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	124/6
Andhra Valley Pref.	1075
Andhra Valley Pref.	1045
Bombay Tram Ordy.	113/12
Bombay Tram Pref.	67/4
Broach Electric	84
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	132/3
Tata Hydro Pref.	105|15
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/14
Tata Power Ordy.	737/8
Tata Power Pref.	1120

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	121/4
Br. Burma Petrol	2/15
Bombay Burma Old	359|6
Bombay Burma New	123|12
Bombay Steamer	213|2
Bombay Telephone	59/14
Bombay 6 1/2 p.c. Deb.	83/4
Bellapur Sugar	135
India Radio Ordy.	300
Indian Radio Defd.	300
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	80/0
New India Assurance	19|10
Jupiter Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2005
Vulcan Insurance	5|2
Port Canning	580-0
Scindia Steam	7|15
Tata Construction	52|13
Tata Iron & Steel Ordy.	27/10
Tata Iron & S. Def.	215
Tata 1st Pref.	120
Tata 2nd Pref.	45
Tata Oil	16|4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	620
Amritsar Patti Ord.	88
Central Provinces	67/12
Dhond Sharamati	70
Gujarat	80/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	70-0
Mandra Bhon	55
Mymensingh Rebate	65
Mymensingh Gtd.	66
Pachora Jamner	513
Sara Shahganj	65
Sialkot Narowal	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	92/0
Baroda Bank	75/8
Bombay Provincial	53|8
Central Bank	18|8
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial P. P.	1205
Imperial P. P.	290
Union Bank	3|8

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	14|4
Gwalior Cement	51
Indian Cement	176/4
Katni Cement Ordy	152|8
Katni Cement defd.	525
Punjab Cement Pref	10
Punjab Cement Pref	10/4
Shahabad Cement	180/10
Shivrajpur	17|4
Unitel Cement	75/0

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Margins

New York—Liverpool:—Janp, 391 March 380 May 374.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May (215)—L'pool May (5.54) Rs. 26 1|4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May (215)—New York May (734) Rs. 21 1/4 at 3.45 7/16 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Messrs. Procter and Gamble estimate crop 10,750,000 Bales against their last estimate of 10 3/4 million bales.

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS

Scattered Selling At The Advance

Bombay, Oct. 5.

There is practically little change in the wheat situation and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The crops in most of the exporting countries of the Northern Hemisphere except Canada are smaller. But importing countries have larger crops and the Southern Hemisphere has planted a larger acreage. The acreage in Argentina is 11 per cent more and Australia also has increased materially the area under wheat cultivation.

In this country abstence of rain in Punjab is causing anxiety and offers are scarce. All upcountry markets Layallpur and Amritsar are firm and Karachi market is without sellers Holders of actual stocks are unwilling to sell and look for higher prices.

Chicago wheat market is quiet with less export enquiry and commission houses are selling. December 0.45 1/8 May 0.59 1/8, July 0.60 3/8.

Argentine Linseed market is also quiet but steady

Linseed May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 7/1 and improved to Rs. 7/1/3 on scattered buying. At this level there was some profit-taking which caused a small decline but prices again recovered on renewed buying Castor Seed market is quiet but steady at Rs. 34 Groundnut market is easy on increased selling. There is less export enquiry and February is quoted at Rs. 34.

There was scattered upcountry selling in the local market May delivery opened at Rs. 5/4 on higher Chicago advices but later on prices eased off on selling by commission houses.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Aasoe, Sud 7, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 5, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 30, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 30m.
Sunset—6h. 24m.
Hightide—4-23; 16-02.
Lowtide—10-36; 22-19.
Phases of the Moon—First quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m a.m. Full Moon 14th Oct. 6h 48m. p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct 10h. 44m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
SATURDOY: October 8.
S.S. Viceroy of India, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Lasca of the Rio Grande" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Blue Danube." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Tabu." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Polly of the Circus." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Arsene Lupin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Cisco Kid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Women of all Nations" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; Vocal music with natural whistling by Prof. F. Rehman.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—Owing to indisposition, the Municipal Commissioner will not be able to go round 'E' Ward to-day (Thursday) as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Superscribed mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Van Buren" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £1,180 000 at 1s. 6/32d. were received and allotted approximately 85 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 12th October on the same conditions as previously announced.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd. Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of September 1932, and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1932, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the Month of September 1931	and 1932
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,20,121	3,96,097
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,86,925	5,31,429
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4,44,822	4,80,522

Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal Year to September 30, 1931 Rs. 14,29,186; for current fiscal year to September 30, 1932 Rs. 13,67,788

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for fiscal year to September 30 1931 Rs. 15,15749 for current fiscal year to September 30 1932 Rs. 16,15,906.

Tata Power Co. Ltd for fiscal year to September 30, 1931 Rs. 14,43,741; for current fiscal year to September 30, 1932 Rs. 14,28,888.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMPANY

In regard to the report in the "Chronicle" of the 4th instant, under the caption "Congress Radio Service" Mr. Chhaganlal N. Kanuga, Advocate writes to say on behalf of his clients the International Radio Company that Mr. Purshottam Chaturbhuj, one of the arrested persons mentioned in the report is not the sole proprietor or even an active partner in the International Radio Company. He has never taken any active part in the business of the said firm."

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m on the 5th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

VILE-PARLE MANDIRS.

Mr. Krishnarao P. writes:—"Prominent citizens of Vile-Parle have requested the trustees of the local mandirs and temples to grant them an interview to discuss the present situation and to place before them the public view. More than one thousand signatures of leading citizens of Vile-Parle favouring temple entry have been collected. It is also reported that two among the five trustees are for temple entry and they are meeting next Sunday to give a definite lead in this direction."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about October 30.

TAIRSEE SUGGESTS BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

City Fathers Talk Of Hartal And Class War!

GOLE TO BOLE'S RESCUE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday further considered the question of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill reserving seats on the Schools Committee on communal lines.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee contended that there was not one member of the Cabinet of the Bombay Government who was really in touch with Bombay. There was a time when members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation or distinguished citizens of Bombay occupied seats in the Cabinet. Unfortunately it was not so now. As the Council had passed the Bill and the Governor refused to withhold his hands to assent, there was only one way for the Corporation, and that was to leave the sponesers of the bill alone and not to contest to the Schools Committee but let the Government send their own nominees to the Schools Committee.

ONLY A GOVERNMENT NOMINEE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said Rao Bahadur Bole was not known to the people of Bombay as a public man otherwise he would have contested from the Labour constituency and successfully come to the Corporation as an elected member rather than a nominatel member of the Government. The object of the Bill, he thought, was to reduce the Bombay Municipality to the status of a district municipality. Rao Bahadur Bole was so much elated at his success in the Legislative Council that he thanked the Government and the Government officials for their support. Mr. Dalvi warned the House that the Bill of the kind Rao Bahadur Bole had succeeded in passing through would create class war in Bombay.

Miss Shantabai Daundkar said that Rao Bahadur Bole was compelled to bring the Bill because his Bill to reduce the franchise was defeated.

UNDOING GANDHIJI'S WORK.

Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna thought that Rao Bahadur Bole had not tried to understand the best traditions of Bombay Municipality. It was extremely humiliating and shameful to the councilliors to feel that a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had brought a Bill of that kind in the Legislative Council. While Gandhiji tried to unite Hindus of all castes and communities, here a member of the backward class tried to undo all that Gandhiji had done. He asked Mr. Bole if any member of the depressed or backward class tried to stand for the mayor's chair? If not, Mr. Bole had no grievance and he had no business to say that a member of the backward or depressed class was not elected to the Mayor's chair. Then, said Sir Pheroz Sethna, Mr. Bole had another grievance, and that was that Miss Shantabai Daundkar was not elected to the Schools Committee.

Sir Pheroz pointed out that two men of the "Depressed" or Backward classes, namely Dr. Solanki and Mr. R. A. Gole were returned to the Schools Committee. Miss Shantabai should thank the Corporation for the support she received on the very first day of her entrance to the Corporation Hall, as she received 38 votes against 43 received by Mr. Soares, who was an old member and an educationist himself. Then eminent educationists like Miss Navajbai contractor and Mr. Buell, who would have been a tower of strength to the Schools Committee were thrown out. Still, however, they did not harbour any grievance. On the other hand, Mr. Buell, who is an Indian Charistian, is in favour of a joint electorate than separate electorate.

It is true that "Depressed" class has produced an Ambdekar. So India has produced a Gandhiji which the world has not. India has also produced a Rao Bahadur Bole (laughter). This does not mean, said Sir Pheroz, that the "Depressed" class people are advanced and literate. Finally, Sir Pheroz urged Government to act as Upper House in the Central Government and not pass the Bill.

GOLE SUPPORT BOLE.

Mr. R. A. Gole said the Bill was brought by Rao Bahadur Bole because the Corporation opposed the lowering of franchise.

The Mayor pointed out that the Corporation never opposed such a measure but supported Labour representation through trade unions.

Mr. A. Soares also supported the porposition and condemned the Bill as it savoured of communalism.

Mr. H. A. Lalji asked Mr. Bole and Mr. Gole as to what they did when Government refused to pay their contributions to towards primary education. Two-thirds of the Municipal grants was used for the education of the backward and suppressed classes. Then when the Excise Department refused to close liquor shops on Sundays and holidays, he asked Mr. Bole what steps did he take to protect the "Depressed" and "Backward" classes? The Municipality spent Rs. 24 lacs a year for medical relief, which was mostly taken advantage of by members of the "F" and "G" Wards, who were mostly the man Rao Bahadur Bole wanted to support.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey suggested to have "hartal" in the Corporation and have nothing to do with the New Act which reserved seats on communal lines.

The Corporation at this stage again adjourned till to-day.

WORLI TAXI HOLD-UP CASE

Approver's Story

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further evidence was recorded to-day by Mr. N.T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in what is known as the "Worli Hold up Case" in which Abdul Aziz and Yusuf Ebrahim, two of the three Muslims who are alleged to have posed as C.I.D. officers on the night of August 2, and gagged a taxi driver and ran away with the taxi, are charged with theft of a taxi and causing grievous hurt to the taxi-driver, Bernard Xavier.

At the first hearing Ebrahim Ahmad, the approver, giving evidence for the Crown, gave a detailed description of their adventures on the night of August 2.

At the next hearing, Bernard Xavier, the taxi-driver, deposed that on the night in question accused No. 2 engaged his taxi for accused No. 1, who, he said, was a C.I.D. officer and he was his assistant. He was asked to drive them to Worli. At Worli Seaface, there were only two or three cars, and a Victoria. He was asked by accused No. 1 to drive near the Victoria and drive slowly. As they neared the Victoria, accused No. 1 flashed a torchlight on the occupants of the gharry. A lady and two Muslims were seen seated in it. The accused, then had a consultation amongst themselves and the witness was ordered to drive towards Mahim. The witness corroborated the evidence of the Crown witness about their trip to Mahim and back.

When they came back from Mahim, the Victoria had disappeared. The driver was asked to drive to the hilltop. All the accused got out of the taxi there and accused No. 1 called the driver towards him and suddenly pointed a revolver at his throat. The two others tied the hands and legs of the witness with strips of cloth torn out from the cushions of the car. His mouth was gagged and money from his pocket was also removed. Accused No. 1 then ran away and the two other Muslims drove away with the taxi after throwing him down on the road.

MISTAKEN FOR A GHOST.

The witness then stated as to how he was mistaken, late at night to be a ghost by three men who came to the hilltop in a Victoria. One of them lighted a match and on finding that it was a man who had been tied hand and feet and gagged, they untied him and removed the gag also. All of them, then, went in search of his taxi and found it just on the edge of a precipice having been prevented from falling down by the barbed wire fencing. The witness took the taxi and lodged a complaint with the police.

At to-day's hearing, Hussein Rahim, a Pathan tailor living at Bengali House at Kamatipura stated that he knew Ebrahim, the approver. He used to call him as Sayyad, and he used to live with him. The witness said that he knew accused No. 2 also, as he had come once to his place dressed like a European.

One evening, nearly two months ago, both the accused came to his place in search of Ebrahim, dressed like Europeans. They took away Ebrahim with them. After some time Ebrahim came back and after dressing himself up in shorts and blazer coat, he went away. He did not come back that night. He was arrested after eight days, and the clothes which he was wearing that night were recovered from the witness's room later by the police.

One Rahamat Khan Azim Khan another witness, living in the same building corroborated what Hussein Rahim deposed.

One Aminbai Kader Hussein, living in the same building as the above two witnesses stated that she knew one Anwar Hussein, who used to keep the key of his room with her whenever he went out. Ebrahim and Anwar were friends and many times Ebrahim used to take the key of Anwar's room. One evening, a few days ago, Ebrahim asked for the key of Anwar's room as he said, he wanted to take some medicine bottle. He returned the key after some time.

The approver in his evidence had stated that he took the felt hat from Anwar's room on the night in question.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to October 12.

"DEPTH OF DEPRESSION PLUMBED"

"Financial Times" On India's Sound Budgetary Position

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In a leading article on the improvement in India Stocks, yesterday, the "Financial Times" says that apart from the attraction of higher yielding securities and Indian issues yielding four and one-eight per cent. against the converted war loan yielding three-and-a-half per cent., recent developments in India have put the country definitely higher in favour of investors, and the firm attitude of Government in recent months towards extremists has done much to allay the misgivings which had earlier sent the prices down to low levels, whilst the budgetary position has been strongly dealt with by a combination of retrenchment and new taxation, thus envisaging surplus.

While recourse to its gold hoards has contributed to the avoidance of some effects of adverse world conditions, there is a widespread belief in India, as elsewhere, that the depth of depression has been plumbed.—Reuter.

Currency Department Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 30th September 1932, is given below:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,75,77,11
Reserve—	
Coin and Bullion in India	
Silver coin	1,03,01,00
Gold bullion	11,34,46
Silver bullion	12,27,59
Securities (purchase price) in India	49,14,06

"Swadesamitran" Golden Jubilee

The "Swadeshamitran" golden jubilee congratulatory meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the South Indian Association Hall, King's Circle Matunga. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will be one of the principal speakers.

Sholapur Merchants Released But Ordered Not To Enter City

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 5.

Mr. Menikchand Virchand Shaha, Proprietor, Sholapur Motor Stores, and another well-known gentleman, Mr. Rawaji Deochand Nimbarjikar who were arrested in August last under the Special Powers Emergency Ordinance were released on parole where they were ordered to stay at Karnala. It is also understood that they are ordered not to enter Sholapur.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Jute shares opened unchanged at about yesterday's closing rate firmed up and closed at best of day. Coals: Only solitary deal in Talchar was reported at current quotation. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section showed no chance. Securities were steady. Markets will remain closed from October 6th to 16th on account of Durga and Lakshmi Poojas. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 70/13; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 81/8 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 106/5; 5 per cent. New Loan 1940/43 100/1; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 98; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100/6; 6½ per cent. treasury bonds 1935 105/1 small lot.

Banks: Central Bank of India 18/6; Imperial Bank conty. 291/4.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 66.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore ordy. 22/4; Dunbar ordy. 119; Kesoram ordy. 4/7.

Jutes:—Bally 122 small lot; Barnagore 129 small lots; Budge Budge pref. 124; Cheviot 212 small lot; Howrah 41/8; Kamarhatty 397; Kanknarrah 375; Lawrence pref. 124; Northbrook pref 124.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 2/14 Burn & Co. ordy. 126 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 10/4 small lots; Madan Theatres 1/4; Bengal paper ordy. 59 small lot; Titaghur paper pref. Rs. 40/- paid up.

Sugar Shares: Champaran 22/14 small lot; Samstipore 15 small lot.—A. P.

Bengalis And Durga Puja

The Publicity Officer of the Durga Puja Committee of the Bengali residents of Bombay invites all those interested to join the celebrations on October 6, 7, 8 and 9 at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerje, Fountain Hall, 12 Sleater Road. The following is the programme:

October 5, (Wednesday) Bodhan and Adhibas 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Musical Entertainment.

October 6, (Thursday): Saptami Puja 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Arati 7-30 p.m.; Musical entertainment.

October 7, (Friday): Maha Astami Puja 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon; Sandhi Puja 5—8 p.m. to 5—56 p.m. Arati 7-30 p.m. Musical entertainment.

Octoober 8, (Saturday): Maha Navami Puja 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon; Arati 7-30 p.m.; Bhojan (Dinner) 8-30 p.m.

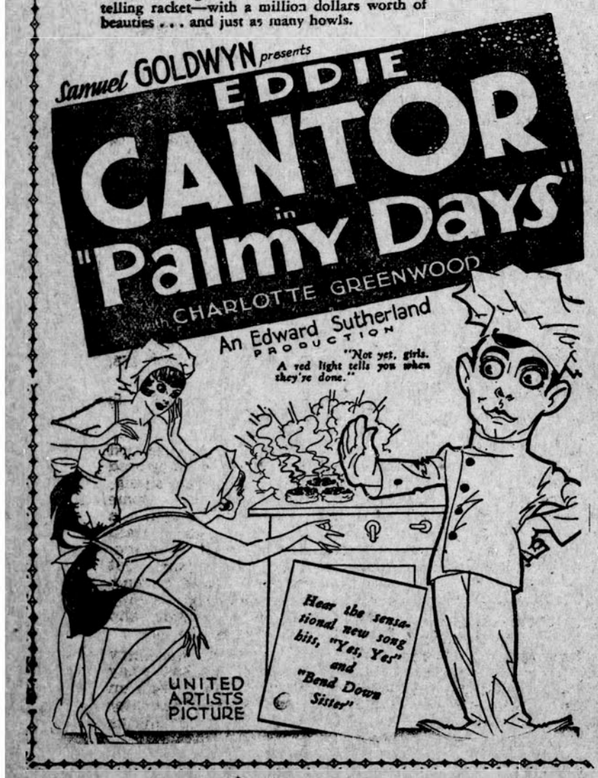
October 9, (Sunday): Dashami Puja: 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.; Procession immersion of image 5-30 p.m.; Bejoya Sammilan 9 p.m.

Religious discourses by Swamis Viswananda and Satyananda will be given every day after Arati.

PATHE CINEMA Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND WEEK.

It Out-Whoops "Whoopee"!

An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory . . . A go-getter from the word dough . . . He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties . . . and just as many howls.


Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE CANTOR
in "Palmy Days"
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION
"Not yet, girls. A red light tells you when they're done."
Hear the sensational new song hits, "Yes, Yes" and "Bend Down Sister"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS DOUGLAS
FAIRBANKS FAIRBANKS
IN HIS SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT
THIEF OF THIEF OF
BAGDAD BAGDAD
Re-issued—Synchronised with Sound Effects.
A Marvellous Performance Lavishly Staged—
A tale from the Arabian Nights come to life.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
ITS A BIG SHOW
PATHE CINEMA

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's DARING DRAMA OF A LOVE STARVED MAN AND A CIRCUS BEAUTY—FULL OF CIRCUS STUNTS AND THRILLS
POLLY OF THE CIRCUS
Co-Starring Together
MARION DAVIES
CLARK GABLE
ALSO COMEDY AND CARTOON CHARLIE CHASE & FLIP THE FROG

TO-MORROW
Friday 7th Oct.
OPENING AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
MORE SPECTACULAR THRILLS & SHEERER
EXCITEMENT
Since the Talkies Began!
HELL DIVERS
HELL DIVERS
HELL DIVERS
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Giant Spectacle!
THOUSANDS
DEFIED DEATH TO BRING IT TO YOU! YOU MUST SEE IT
Starring
WALLACE BEERY
CLARK GABLE
CONRAD NAGEL
CLIFF EDWARDS
DOROTHY JORDAN
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
MARIE PREVOST
Eclipses Anything You Have Seen.
with
THE GOLDEN STREAK OF LOVE
RUNNING RIGHT THROUGH IT!
FULL OF POWER! MAJESTY! VIGOUR!
THRILL UPON THRILL
EACH ECLIPSING THE LAST
FOLLOW IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
UNSURPASSABLE!
BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Famous Star Brothers
JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE
In Maurice Le Blanc's Novel
ARSENE LUPIN
NEXT SATURDAY.
THE FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS
TOM MIX
AND HIS WONDER HORSE
"TONY"
Universal's Action Thriller
THE RIDER OF DEATH VALLEY
BREATH TAKING THRILLS AND GLORIOUS ADVENTURE!
Also the very Latest
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
Comedy 'BLESS THE LADIES.'

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932

UNCONVINCING APOLOGIA

The British Labour Party which is now in opposition must find it rather hard to criticise the National Government's policy of repression in regard to India since it had been guilty of the same mistake while it was in power. It is rather too late in the day for Labourites like Mr. Wedgwood Benn, to assure the world that what is now being done in India under Ordinance rule is entirely different from what their party had done when it was in power. As far as the Indian public are concerned they will never be convinced that the Ordinances which Mr. Benn had then sanctioned differ materially from those to which Sir Samuel Hoare had given his assent. It would be far more honest to own up that the Labour Party committed a blunder when it allowed its Indian policy to be influenced by reactionary interests and failed to do justice to the cause of India.

BENN'S DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Benn says that he was, when in office, confronted with the question whether he should "let the Executive interfere with judiciary", as he considered, "to the prejudice of the people of India". Violating the principles for which his Party stands he answered the question in the affirmative by giving his assent to the Ordinances. Once a Government resort to special powers, they will never give them up. That is the experience all over the world. To Indians it matters very little, whether Tories or Labourites, or Liberals are in power, since in Britain they have long ago decided that the Indian question should be treated as a non-party question. They are all agreed that India should be kept out of her birthright.

PIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Some Indians' hearts may be greatly touched by the Labour Party's resolution at the Leicester Conference, reaffirming the right of "Indians to choose their own form of Government and urging a revival of the policy of the "Delhi Pact". The Labour Party is in the habit of passing such resolutions. When it came into political power, however, and the chance was afforded to it of turning words into deeds its spokesmen began interpreting these resolutions in a variety of convenient ways. We must confess that the mere proclamation of an "amnesty and the renewal of an effective Round Table Conference" will not change the Indian scene. It requires something more than the restoration of the 'status quo' before Indians can agree to co-operate with the Government and that is the will to do justice to the Indian claim for genuine political freedom.

NOT HIS FAULT.

It is a travesty of facts to assert that the Labour Government had secured the co-operation of the whole country to their policy. When Mahatma Gandhi went to London he did it with the full knowledge that nothing would come out of the R. T. Conference. He said so repeatedly and as Mr. Benn himself testifies "Mr. MacDonald closed the Conference before it had even approached the issues". And he is equally frank when he says "They are now making war time regulations a part of the law in India; but the crowning peace of stupidity came last week." This exposes the case laboriously built up by the Government of India and Sir Samuel Hoare that the Mahatma must be blamed for the failure of the London Conference.

WASTED ADVICE.

That is all past history. But have the authorities yet learnt wisdom? They could have done much to retrieve their past blunders, but instead they have effectively closed the door on peace negotiations by making the Mahatma inaccessible to those who were working towards that end. As Mr. Benn puts it "the prison door was clanged on him again." The MacDonald Government, much more Tory in personnel now, appear unwilling to facilitate progress towards an understanding between India and Britain. "Only by giving India what she asks and what she ought to have, can you have peace", pointed out Mr. Benn but his successor in office is evidently determined to compel India to accept a peace on Britain's terms. All the more is it imperative for Indians themselves to come to an agreement and thus make the demand for freedom irresistible. The negotiations now going on in Bombay offer great possibilities for securing a wide measure of communal unity. Whether Government allow the leaders to see and consult Gandhiji or not they must settle these important issues by themselves immediately and endeavour to bring all the different political groups and communities in India to accept the view that under a scheme of joint electorate alone is true political advance possible. Once these preliminary discussions end in agreement, it will be the duty of an All-Parties Conference to give them a final shape. Whatever be the attitude of the bureaucracy Indians must carry forward the good work of securing communal concord even if they are bereft of the sage counsels of Mahatmaji.

STUBBORN ATTITUDE.

To our Anglo-Indian contemporary the ban imposed upon unrestricted interviews with Gandhiji is merely a matter of "jail discipline". It was this attitude which Mr. Montague once condemned as too "wooden and ante-deluvian" and lacking in imagination. We have no desire to go into the laboured explanation of the official attitude, but the public will draw their own conclusions in the matter. The ban demonstrates to the public Government's unwillingness to help those who are anxious to find a way out of the present impasse. The more stubborn their attitude the greater will be the public conviction that in the pursuit of their "dual policy" Government still have more faith in repression than in conciliation.

Hand-Loom Weavers' Plight

The Annual report of the Department of Industries, Bombay, for the year 1931-32 points out that the handloom industry, the most important single cottage industry in the Presidency, has been hit very hard by the general economic slump. It is stated that there was a drop in the wages of handloom weavers continuously from 1928 to 1930, the drop being from 16 to 50 per cent. in 1930 as compared with wages earned in 1927. During the year under review there was a slight further drop and even the reduced wages were not earned regularly and continuously. "Thus the bulk of the weavers", says the report, "are in a very poor economic condition and help is urgently required." The extent of distress may be gauged from the fact that there are about 100 000 handlooms at work in the Presidency. Yet Government are not doing what they can or should do to protect an important cottage industry. The Department of Industries is no doubt doing something now to help weavers in adopting improved appliances and labour-saving devices. But the actual relief that it thereby gives to the weavers is extremely limited. The report itself admits the urgent need for organising, among other methods of assistance, small factories for supplying to weavers yarn etc and to find markets for their finished products. But this work needs the appointment of a few trained textile workers and Government plead want of funds to engage them.

STIMULUS OF SWADESHI.

The distress among handloom weavers is unfortunately to be found all over the country and were it not for the intensive Swadeshi agitation in the country their plight would have been much worse. A few days ago an All-India deputation of weavers met the Tariff Board and placed before it a number of suggestion for improving the condition. Many of the suggestions are sound and deserve to be seriously considered by the Board and the Government. But a few of the suggestions are neither practicable nor desirable. For instance it is seriously suggested by the deputation that Government should abolish duties on foreign yarns up to 60 counts. This is an impossible proposition at present and would be most injurious not only to the Indian spinning mills but ultimately to the handweavers themselves, who have to rely on Indian mills for yarn. The people now refuse to patronise foreign yarn and it would be dangerous for handweavers to use foreign yarn and thereby alienate the people, many of whom would willingly pay a higher price for purely Swadeshi handwoven cloth.

HIGHER DUTIES ESSENTIAL.

What handweavers really need is not the lowering or removing of the duties on foreign yarn but raising the duties on all foreign fabrics. That is the safest way to counteract foreign competition. As regards competition with Indian mills, the handweavers have in certain respects an advantage over mills and they will do well to make the most of it. For instance they can weave varied complicated designs for "sarees" and "khans" while mills cannot compete with them in this respect. Again, handlooms alone can use the growing quantities of handspun yarn. Finally, thanks to the khaddar movement there is now a widespread liking for handwoven fabrics, and handweavers should make the best of this feeling and cultivate it in all possible ways.

IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

Another suggestion made to the Tariff Board by the weavers' deputation is that either the production of "sarees" "khans" "pattals" and "lungis" by Indian mills should be prohibited or a 30 per cent. protective duty should be imposed upon the manufacturers of mills. Neither alternative is practicable or desirable and it will not be in the interests of the weavers to antagonise the mills. The real and the greatest need of the handweavers is the supply of cheap yarn and also a ready market for their finished products. This need can be best met by co-operative societies for financing the weavers, for the purchase of yarn from the mills direct, for the purchase from the weavers of their finished products, and for the sale of the same to the public. The Department of Industries, Bombay, can do much useful work in this direction.

WIDER STATE SUPPORT NECESSARY.

Since the appointment of an Indian Director, it has shown much useful activity in various directions. The latest report bears ample testimony to its work but the Department needs much higher grants than are now made to it, if it is to achieve fair results. The handloom industry is but one of the many useful cottage industries that need the fostering care of the Government. But in the present circumstances of the country the people have to do for themselves whatever they can to promote their industries despite Government's indifference.

DETERMINED TO WIN

Grim Struggle Over Annuities Problem

(By AIR MAIL). (From Our Own Correspondent).

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.

The agitation over the Annuities question continues in South Ireland with unabated vigour.

Four Ministers spoke at enthusiastic Fianna Fail meetings in different parts of the country on Sunday. The Minister for Finance, Mr. Sean MacEntee, speaking at Cavan, gave a remarkable account gathered from Government files of the efforts of the Cosgrave Government to keep the 1923 Agreement from being published. Reminding his audience that it was on that document the British based their whole case, he said: "If it were not for the 1923 Agreement, there would be no controversy, no economic war, no dislocation of trade and no loss." Mr. McEntee also stated that the Government's patience with organisations of a semi-military character which were protagonists of the British cause and warned public servants who were associated with these organisations that "we are not going to tax the people to pay salaries and pensions to British henchmen in this country."

Mr. Frank Aiken, the Minister for Defence, speaking at another meeting said: "Britain's chief worry was not the annuities, but was the fact that Ireland was building up her own industries, and was insisting upon the rights of the people to its industries. That is what had caused the trouble. That policy, however would be continued whether England liked it or not. We are going to fight this fight to a successful conclusion," declared Mr. Aiken, adding that the only people making the row were the people who always stood for British domination.

CATER FOR HOME MARKET.

The Minister for Land and Fisheries wanted "farmers to look at the prices in the Six Counties and elsewhere, and see that it would make very little difference if the economic war was ended to-morrow. There was world-wide depression, and Irish farmers had, unfortunately, got to face it. England was unable to buy Irish stock for the simple reason that there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in England who were not able to buy their own produce. The only way the country could be economically self-sufficient was by seeing how far it could cater for its own home market.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Dr. Ryan, Minister for Land and Fisheries addressing a huge gathering said, "We are the Government and we are going to remain the Government until we see this question through to victory. Within a week, he stated, the Government hoped to have a scheme in operation to help farmers with this year's crop of oats and barley. "The pledge above all," he continued, "which the Cosgrave Party blamed the Government most for carrying out was the pledge to keep the land annuities. Fianna Fail had told England that she must first prove her claim to the money. Arbitration had been suggested, but England demanded that the Chairman of the Arbitration Tribunal should belong to the British Empire. (A Voice: 'Let them get Cosgrave.') The Government would not, however, surrender the money until they got a fair and impartial court to try the case.

They had been accused of being afraid to negotiate, but Mr. de Valera, when in England, had said: "I am prepared here and now to negotiate," Mr. MacDonald, however, got afraid, and replied: "You will have to pay the money first." In any way, the stronger party won and in this instance, Ireland was the stronger party, because it held the money. Another thing in a war was that if people wanted to win they must be ready to make some sacrifices." "Yet," said the speaker, "people are calling on us to make peace, and at the same time, want us to win. They wanted us to go across to England and say: 'I cannot fight you any longer. I want to negotiate.' The Irish people made sacrifices in the Land War, and we are now fighting the same people, and we are going to see that we will win with the people behind us. England will negotiate when victory for Ireland is in sight, but not sooner. We know very well that England is not going to win, and, therefore, we are not going over to her to say, 'Please negotiate.'"

LABOUR LEADER'S APPEAL.

Mr. William Norton, the Irish Labour Leader in the Dail, speaking at Celbridge, said that their opponents would prefer Ireland to lose £5,000,000 a year in order to justify their own stupid financial settlement of 1923. "I say," said Mr. Norton, "that the Irish Nation will win this fight in spite of the MacDonalds, Thomases and Baldwins and in spite of their Irish comrades in the person of Cosgrave and his henchmen."

He said there was one path for the Irish Labour Party despite all the advice they were getting and that was to march on towards a greater goal of national freedom and to a better life for the plain people of the country. In the campaign indulged by Cosgravites every effort was being made to discredit the Labour Party and to drive it from the road it intended to pursue.

ASSURANCE TO DE VALERA.

The Cosgrave Party was making it perfectly clear that the Party in the present crisis wanted to be the allies of the British Government and would prefer the MacDonalds and Chamberlains to win rather than the Irish nation. "I say" said Mr. Norton, "that the fight is already won by us. I believe that Britain is playing the game of holding on in the hope that this Government will be driven from office, but so long as this Government goes along the road of doing the things which the plain people require it to do then there is no hope that the Labour Party will do anything to put this Government out of office.

The other day in a Dublin hotel, at a hand-picked meeting of the Cosgrave Party, with special tickets issued only to those who were prepared to say "hear, hear" to everything that Cosgrave was doing and saying continued Mr. Norton they had a long speech from Deputy Cosgrave, which was one long despairing wail to the Irish people to surrender in order to cover up his incompetence and the incompetence of his Goovernment. There was something more in that speech—it was the Swan Song of the Cosgrave Party.

NO SURRENDER.

The Labour Party had been told that they must bring pressure to bear on the de Valera Government, but what, asked Mr. Norton, did they want them to do. If their statements meant anything, they wanted the Government to surrender, at any price to Britain and to pay over £5 500,000 which the Cosgrave Government without any moral justification, paid to one of the wealthiest nations on the face of the earth to-day. "We are not going to ask the Government to do that" said Mr. Norton. "We are not going to be a party to doing that. We are going to help the Government to secure an honourable peace or complete victory in this crisis, and no amount of intimidation or squealing or playing Britain's big game will induce the Labour Party to deviate one iota from that policy which they have marked out for themselves."

Labour would never facilitate the coming into power again of the Cosgrave Party. The nation was going to pass peacefully, through this revolution, and notwithstanding the policy of the British Government, aided and abetted by Mr. Cosgrave and his Molesworth Street friends, the Government was going to stay in office.

Notes of the Day

Dragged in the Mire!

According to Reuters both M. Herriot and Sir John Simon "were beaming when they emerged" from the former's room, perhaps for good reason. M. Herriot must have found Sir John very accomodating. The French are in no mood to cut down their armament, though they are very liberal in offering advice to Germany not to waste her money on guns and other war material. Sir John has been a huge failure as a Foreign Minister, and as "The New Statesman" wrote the other day he has dragged the name of Great Britain in the mire. He is very favourably disposed towards both Japan and France and his policy is favourable to militarist ambitions in these two countries. It would have been far better for him if he have stuck to his profession than continue in a post where he has brought chaos and reaction. If he cannot do anything else, at least he ought to assert himself.

Wanted Better Jails.

The Bombay Legislative Council sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,65 000 for extension of jails in the Presidency. Such a step ought to have been taken long ago, since the Government themselves were preparing for the renewal of the Civil Disobedience movement, by keeping all the Ordinances ready for the occasion. Everywhere the prisoners find themselves cramped for want of space, and there is much complaint on this score. The Visapur Jail is still in a primitive condition and much requires to be done to make it fit for accommodating a large influx of prisoners, though it may have serve its purpose for the criminal gang which was working on the canals there. While they are about it, the Government would do well to bring about a needed reform in the food supplied to the prisoners. Punishment ought to be reformative and not retributive, and the authorities ought to bear this in mind.

Religion and Politics.

There are all the signs of a revival of the trouble between the Mexican Government and the Pope but let us hope we shall not have all those excesses, of which the reactionaries were guilty the last time. The interference by religious heads in matters concerning the administration ought not to be tolerated in any country and the Pope's Encyclical was hardly couched in language worthy of his high office when he asked his followers to "organise and develop Catholic action." The meaning of such advice is clear and no self-respecting administration can put up with it. The Soviet in Russia which had taken drastic measures against religion has now relaxed them, since the danger has disappeared. In France a few years ago there was a trial of strength between the Church and the Government, and the latter triumphed in the end. In Mexico there is a lot of inflammable material in the shape of uneducated and primitive people who are willing to lend a ready ear to the priests.

Inter-Caste Dinners.

The present enthusiasm of the people for the crusade against untouchability is fairly indicated by the report that following the throwing open of the famous temple of Mahameya at Karnagarh in Bengal a mass inter-caste dinner was held and joined by not fewer than 30,000 people including a number of Harijans. Acharya P. C. Ray, it is said, took rice from the plates of some Harijans and several photographs were taken of the unique feast. Such inter-caste dinners, though common enough in large cities, need to be more frequently held in small towns and villages as they help to wipe out every trace of untouchability. But even in cities there are still some difficulties in the way of the Harijans getting free access to Hindu restaurants. Wherever necessary an organised campaign should be carried on against this disability of the Harijans. If any restaurant refuses access to them, reformers should refuse to patronise it.

SUCCESS OF FRENCH CONVERSION LOAN

Great Support From Private Persons

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris.—The great success of the Conversion Loan is demonstrated by the publication of the final results which show that holders of 81 milliard France worth of old stock have adhered to the new scheme leaving only four and half billion worth for redemption. Nearly three billions worth of new money has been subscribed, so the net sum reimbursable is only billion and half or one-point-eight-five of the sum involved. The success of operation is largely assured by private persons who have held threequarters of the total rentes put up for conversion.—Reuter's Special.

CAESAREWITCH STAKES

Final Acceptors And Probable Jockeys

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The following are the final acceptors for Caesarewitch with their probable jockeys:—

Sandwich (Harry Wragg), Nitschin (Beary), Son-of-Mint (Perryman), Sigiri (Elliot) Pahokee (Lane), Sandals (Dines), Blue Vision (Steve Donoghue), Bonny Bright Eyes (Nevett), West Wicklow (James), Roi De Paris (Barber), R. B. Bennett (Gordon Richards), Mandritsara (John Doyle), Blandearna (Cliff Richards), Sandy Lashes (Birrell), Prince Oxedon (—), Gainslaw (Robertson), Fireaway (—), Air Pocket (Con Norton), Tor (Carr), Joyous Greeting (Dowdall), Saphir (Hunter), Popottetwo (Alford), Chelmarsh (W. Rickaby), Boldero (—), Manbo (Quick), Macs Choice (D. Smith), and Claymore (L. Smith).—Reuter's Special.

OTTAWA ISSUE

Why Australian Cabinet Member Resigned

CANBERRA, Oct. 5.

Mr. Lyons has accepted the resignation of Mr. Fenton, his old Labour comrade on the ground of latter's "general disagreement with the Cabinet's tariff policy". Mr. Fenton told the Cabinet that he felt compelled to vote against Ottawa agreements but would otherwise support the Government.

Negotiations with Country Party for composite Government are now probable.—Reuter's Special.

BURMA GOVERNOR'S TERM EXTENDED

SIMLA, Oct. 5

The following communique is issued:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the extension of the term of office of His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., as Governor of Burma until the end of December, 1932.—A. P.

Tragic Circumstances Of K. A. Ghurvye's Death

Father Alleges Negligence On The Part Of Visapur Authorities

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I want to bring to public notice the following incidents in connection with my dear son's death while he was a prisoner in Visapur Jail.

On Monday the 26th September, I learned from some prisoner who was released that my son was suffering from malarial fever. So I at once sent a reply-paid urgent telegram to a fellow prisoner asking about his health. I got a reply that he was improving and there was no cause for anxiety.

On Tuesday the 27th September I got a telegram from Jail authorities that my son was sick and I should start at once. I started at once and reached there at 6-30 a. m. on the morning of 28th September. I was not allowed interview till 9 o'clock. When after 9, I was allowed inside, Dr. Bhoj was there. I requested the doctor to remove my son to Ahmednagar Hospital as there was no proper medical treatment at Visapur for treatment of typhoid. But my request was not granted. I was told that it was a simple case of Malaria.

I had taken with me a basket of Mosambi (sweet limes) but I was not allowed to give them to my son. They would not allow even Cologne water to be used. When I went to Visapur second time, I found there was neither Cologne water nor ice-bag, nor ice. I had to bring those things from Ahmednagar. I honestly believe that if my son would have been transferred to Ahmednagar Hospital in time, he would have been saved from premature death.

The Superintendent was very kind throughout. On Sunday morning when my son's temperature rose to 108, fortunately the Inspector General of Prisons was there. He himself treated my son for an hour and gave injection in the heart and brought the temperature to 102. He was very kind and made every effort to save my son. He allowed me to stay there throughout. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Dongre, Mr. Vasant Naik and Mr. Dharu took great efforts for my son. If my son had been given proper treatment in the beginning I am sure his life would have been saved.

I have already brought these grievances to the notice of the I. G. of Prisons.—Yours, etc.,

ANANT PARSHRAM GHURYE.

Bombay, 5th October.

GOVERNMENT HAVE BANGED DOOR AGAINST PEACE PARLEYS

Mr. B. Das On The Discontinuance Of Interviews With Gandhiji

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5

Mr. B. Das, M L A, who broke journey at Delhi on way to Orissa to consult his friends of the Hindu Mahasabha in a statement to a press representative reviewing the present political situation in light of the Poona Agreement and the debate raised by Mr. Morgan in the Assembly on Calcutta outrage said, "High hopes were raised when the Nationalist leaders like Malaviyaji Mr Jayakar and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss with Mahatma in Yeravda Jail the present political situation in order to bring about peace in the country on the basis of an honourable agreement with the Government and the country. This was already foreshadowed in the press interview by Mr C. Rajagopalchariar the acting President of the Congress, who said the Congress would not stand on prestige in the way of honourable compromise with the Government but the Government banged the door against all such possibilities by denying Mahatmaji facilities for interviews soon after the agreement with "Depressed" class was concluded.

RULE OF FIRM HAND.

There is exhibition of firm hand all round as has been the insistent demand of various European Associations which has been proved by the speeches of Europeans in the Assembly. Almost in the wake of refusal of interviews to leaders wth Gandhiji came the news from Nasik that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a prominent Advocate of Bombay been sentenced to one year's rigorous for the mere offence of leaving Nasik against the order of the Magistrate. Thus while the country is expecting peace settlement so well augered by the settlement with the "Depressed" classes the Government is out for a trial of strength at all hazards.

SIMLA AGAINST GANDHI' RELEASE

There has been a persistent rumour that the premier suggested to the Government of India the desirability of releasing Mahatmaji so that he might carry on the task of conciliation of all communities and minorities but it now seems Simla bureaucrats are deadly against it. In so doing the Government have deliberately impeded the progress of humanitarian movement of Gandhiji aimed at social equality in India.

Yet only two weeks ago the Government were anxious to release Gandhiji subject to condition of his remaining in private house. Why then deny Interviews in jail even with those who are well-known peace-makers.

Government spokman are never tired of repeating the dual policy of repression and reforms. Repression is a vivid reality while reforms are a mere phatom.

BUREAUCRATS IN POWER.

It seems Lord Willingdon who came out to India to be a constitutional Governor-General now finds himself led by inexorable bureaucrats who are still fond of power. Yet we still see a silver lining in the conference of Nationalist Hindus and Muslims at Bombay and anticipate the prophecy of my late lamented friend Maulana Mohamed Ali materialize when Hindus and Muslims united will wrest Swaraj from the present unwilling hands.

FOR BRITISH CONSUMPTION!

Fewer Civil Disobedience Prisoners In August

RUGBY, Oct. 5.

No fresh developments in the past week have occured in India in regard to Civil Disobedience movement. There were 3,310 fewer Civil Disobedience prisoners at the end of August than a month previously.—B. O. W.

Death Of Lingayat Leader

BELGAUM, October 5.

The death occurred here yesterday of Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Atal, I.S.O., a prominent Karnatak Lingayat leader, at the age of 83. He was the founder of the Karnatak Lingayat Education Association, and took a leading part in the establishment of the Karnatak College, Dharwar.

He was a pioneer and staunch worker in the cause of the spread of education in the Lingayat community. He served the Government for 35 years and rose to be a District Deputy Collector.—A.P.

Transportation For Dawood Goni

(Continued from page 1.)

ment for tracing the previous records of the accused, after which they were destroyed.

FINGER PRINTS.

The next witness was a man from the Finger Prints Department. He stated that he had compared the finger prints of the accused taken in 1932 with the previous finger prints in the possession of his department of a man called Suleiman Dawood Goni, and he found that both were similar. As the finger prints of 1932 were not taken in the presence of the witness, he took fresh prints of the accused's fingers in Court.

Counsel then addressed the jury, after which Mr. Justice Broomfield gave his summing up.

DIVIDED VERDICT.

The Special Jury then retired, and after deliberating for half an hour, returned a divided verdict, by 6 to 3, finding him guilty of attempt to murder the police officers.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIFE.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, accepting the majority verdict, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

PRAYS IN LOCK-UP.

The accused took the sentence lightly, and was seen conversing with some persons in a light-hearted manner. Before being driven away in the police van, he was kept for some time in the lock-up on the ground-floor where he offered his evening prayers.

HISTORY OF CRIME.

The offence for which the accused is sentenced took place on March 8, 1926, at a building on Bapu Khote Street, near Null Bazaar, which was raided by the police to trace the accused who had been wanted for some time in connection with some offence. The accused boldly escaped, firing at the police officers and two days later was seen living at a Hindu hotel, called Pathik Ashram, at Girgam, in the guise of a Hindu and under an assumed name. As the police got scent of it, the accused immediately left the place, and was not heard of ever since. After six years, he was recently arrested at Karachi, and brought down to Bombay for his trial, which culminated in the sentence of transportation for life.

The Advocate General Sir Jamshedji Kanga, with Mr. Frank Oliviera, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M.K. Azad with Mr. N.H. Thabwalla defended the accused.

Greetings Of Young Muslims

The young Men's Muslim Association of Bombay presented an address of welcome to Sardar Shah Vali Khan, Conqueror of Kabul at the Afghan Consulate on Wednesday morning.

The address which recalled the meritorious services rendered by the Afghan Chief to his country both during his stay in Europe and Asia, was read by Mr. M.M Killedar, President of the Association. It contained a request to Sardar Shah Vali Khan to convey to his brother King Nadir Shah the greetings of young Muslims in India.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIANS.

In his reply to the address, Sardar Shah Vali Khan declared that King Nadir Shah and his brothers as well as his subjects had a genuine sympathy with Indians and their aspirations. India and Afghanistan were inter-dependent on each other, and Afghans cherished the memory of the sympathy expressed by Indians, when Afghanistan was faced with a crisis in her history three years back.

NO WHITE ELEPHANT

Bombay Minister Defends Thana Civil Hospital

COUNCIL PASSES SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS

POONA, Oct. 5

The Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to-day to the consideration of demands for supplementary grants. The first large work in regard to which a token grant was moved by Sir Ghulam Husain Hidyatullah was the provision of a roadway in connection with the Kotri bridge which the N. W. Railway intend to reconstruct if the Bombay Government are willing to bear the cost. The railway offered the second hand material available as a result of reconstruction and as the acceptance of this offer would mean a saving of three lakhs of rupees the Government had agreed to it.

Dr. Collaco (Bombay) criticised the action of the Government in sanctioning the scheme. The Government, he said, had been asked to contribute towards the cost of the roadway and straightway they had offered to pay the whole cost instead of offering to share the cost with the railway. The mover observed that delay would have meant an expenditure of three lakhs more. The grant was passed.

"A WHITE ELEPHANT."

Another item discussed was provision for the temporary appointment on half his former salary of Dr. Y. N. Kadam as Superintendent of the N. M. Mental Hospital, Nanapada Thana, from which post he was retrenched in March 1932 the Civil Surgeon taking up Dr. Kadam's duties in addition to his own. Mr. Kadri suggested that a saving could be effected by doing away with the Civil Hospital at Thana which he described as a white elephant. He hinted that the Wadia Dispensary, which attracted a larger number of patients, could be utilized for the purpose. Sir Rustom Vakil denied that the Civil Hospital was a white elephant. If it had been, philanthrophic gentlemen would not have come forward and offered two lakhs to repair and extend the hospital.

LLOYD BARRAGE ECHO

Sir C. Harrison dealt with criticisms of the scheme to form a plant division for the disposal of the surplus plant and machinery estimated at Rs. 55 lakhs belonging to the Lloyd Barrage Circle. In connection with the question of extension of the post of the Lay Secretary of the J. J. Group of Hospitals for which a provision of Rs. 300 for four months was asked Dr. Gilder and Mr. Petit opposed the demand.

Sir Rustom Vakil however reminded the House that the Lay Secretary of the J. J. Group of Hospitals had been asked to do work outside what he had contracted to do, and should be paid for this work. On being put to the House the demand was passed.—A. P.

From next week the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be priced at ONE ANNA.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

WALL-STREET FIRMING UP

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet, but at the close sentiment improved considerably on the reports of fresh efforts to solve the Franco-German armaments problems. Gilt-edged securities, after weakening on profit-taking, closed steadier. Cables and wireless issues were exceptionally strong.

Apart from tin, which improved on influential buying, commodity markets were generally easier under American influences. Both buyers and sellers were unwilling to operate pending President Hoover's speech at Iowa to-day.

Wall Street was firming up following an early uncertainty but trading was very quiet.—Reuter

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXPERT TRAINED IN GERMANY

Mr. L. G. Kokardekar

Mr. L. J. Kokardekar, who is a resident of Berar, finished his High School education in Amraoti and interested himself in constructive work in the national movement in 1920-21. In 1926 his services were requisitioned by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, which is organising physical cultural institutions throughout the country Mr. Kokardekar was sent to Germany in the month of August 1928. He joined the College of Physical Education at Berlin and finished the course with credit in a brief

period of only three years. Side by side he passed the examination of German Life Saving Society with a gold medal and that of Royal Life Saving Society of London with a bronze medal. His subject for the Diploma examination of the College of P. E, Berlin, was comparative study of the Indian and Western Gymnastic systems. Mr. Kokardekar has contributed several articles on the subject to several magazines and papers. Moreover, he worked in the German Federation of Physical Education and made a special study of the constructions of stadious, sport-grounds, sport and gymnastic and swimming halls.

EUROPEAN DIRECTOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Alleged Assault On Public Servant On Duty

A charge of assaulting a bailiff of the Bombay Small Causes Court while discharging his duties as a public servant was framed against John Allan Wilson, a European director of the Goodrich Tyre Co., by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Court, on Wednesday.

According to the prosecution story, on July 22 last, a car lying in the compound of the accused was attached and sealed by a bailiff in execution of a decree issued by the small Causes Court in respect of a claim for wages made by an ex-employee of the accused. It was alleged the accused behaved rudely towards the bailiff and flung away the attachment order. The accused was then alleged to have broken the court seal from the car and removed the car away.

NO CHARGE OF THEFT.

The prosecution had preferred a charge of theft against the accused but in view of the fact that the accused had immediately gone with the car to the police, the Magistrate held that there was no dishonest intention and remarked that no charge of theft could be framed. The court, however, framed a charge of assaulting a public servant against the accused.

Amirkhan Yadkhan, a watchman of the Small Causes Court, stated that he was watching the car which had been attached by the bailiff on July 22 last. The rear wheel of the car was chained and sealed. The accused came out and attempted to start the car but as the wheel was chained the car did not move. The accused then broke the chain. Witness requested him not to do so but instead of listening to him the accused pushed him back. Witness called a policeman but the accused did not even listen to him and drove away in the car.

EMPLOYER SUED.

Din Mahomed, the next prosecution witness, stated that he was in the employ of the accused for three months from March to May 1932. His wages were in arrears and at the end of three months the accused paid him only one month's salary. A day prior to his leaving accused's service the accused told witness that he had committed a theft of Rs. 85. Witness left his service and filed a suit against the accused for the recovery of the arrears of wages sometime in June. He obtained an "ex parte" decree against the accused in respect of this suit.

On July 22 last, witness accompanied the bailiff of the Small Causes Court to the residence of the accused. They went up to the verandah and asked the bearer to inform the accused that they were there. The bearer went in but did not return for about 10 minutes. In the meantime witness asked the bailiff to attach the car which was in the compound.

"ORDER FLUNG ON GROUND"

Proceeding witness stated that the accused came out of his bungalow shouting "Who you, Who you" and when the bailiff showed him the distress warrant the accused flung the order on the ground. "Many other sabs living nearby were seeing the tamasha" added the witness.

Continuing, the witness stated that the accused went inside the bungalow and came out again after some time and spoke in an excited manner to the bailiff, who was seated in a victoria. The accused raised his hand once or twice and brought it down on a book which was with the bailiff simultaneously asking the bailiff "Why not go, get away". The "Memsab" (Mrs. Wilson) later came out and said "No Money, No Money."

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that the prosecution story was "concocted". He was legally served with no summons of the Small Causes Court. On July 22 at 7-30 a. m. he was awakened from sleep by his wife who stated that the bearer had reported that his car had been chained by somebody outside.

The accused admitted that his subsequent conduct after he was awakened from sleep "was not all that it should have been" but he had not assaulted the bailiff as alleged. The bailiff was standing by the car and he did not know that he was the bailiff. Nor did the accused "think he was the bailiff in the heat of the moment."

"ILLEGALLY ATTACHED"

In conclusion accused stated that he was under the impression that the car was illegally attached. He had no intention of disregarding the authority of the Smll Causes Court at all and he took the first opportunity of apologising to the Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court for "his unintentional contempt of his authority" and at the same time lodging a complaint against the officials of the Small Causes Court.

The case stands adjourned to October 14.

HELEN AND MICHAEL PART

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In obedience to his fathers command, the young Rumanian Prince Michael left England to-day. His six weeks' holiday with his exiled mother was curtailed by a month. A large crowd moved by storaes of enforced separation between mother and child gave Prince Michael a warm send off on the quay side at Dover. Princess Helen looked sad and uneasy and buried her face in a handkerchief and turned her back, as the boat cast off. She is perhaps faced with the prospect of never seeing her child again, as a popular rumour says that King Carol has forbidden Prince Michael to come to England again.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, October 5

Previous closing	3.45-5/8
To-day's closing	3.45-1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, October 5.

Previous closing	3.45-5/8
To-day's opening	3.45-3/8
To-day's closing	3.45-1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, October 5.

Previous closing rate	7.13
To-day's opening rate	7.25
Difference	plus .12
To-day's closing rate	7.05
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION:

April-May Rs. 214

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, October 5

Previous closing rate	5.60
To-day's opening rate	5.57
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	5.54
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 5

Silver Ready	17-7/8
Higher	3 annas
Silver forward	18
Higher	2 annas.

Market: India and China bought.

DRAINAGE WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

Workers Demands Met

The Hon. General Secretary, Municipal Workers' Union writes:

There was a meeting between the Municipal Commissioner and the leaders of the Municipal Workers' Union last evening in the office of the former. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Boman Behram, the ex-Mayor, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. S. C. Joshi.

After the discussion lasting for over an hour between the Union Representatives Miss Manibai Kara, hen. general secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, Mr. V. Joshi and the Municipal Commissioner agreed to the following terms:—

(1) To grant casual leave to the workers for twelve days in a year and six days at a time.

(2) To apply to the Drainage Department Workers the same leave rules as are applicable to the Health Department Workers.

(3) To prepare a scheme for cheap housing for the workers within three months.

(4) To make every effort to make arrangements for paying the workers every month or about the 15th.

(5) To see that the workers have not to work at undue pressure and that all the rules about working conditions all properly observed by subordinate officers.

(6) To go into all the individual grievances that may be represented to him as regards breach of any rules, unfair treatment etc.

(7) To reinstate all the workers in their old jobs.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

It was agreed on behalf of the Union to call off the strike next morning. This settlement was explained to the workers at a meeting held in the Foras Road Municipal Garden. The workers unanimously accepted it and agreed to resume work from Thursday morning.

As regards the cases pending against some of the strikers under Municipal Servants' Act the Commissioner has agreed to get them postponed for a week with a view to their ultimate withdrawal. The Commissioner has also agreed to take back on work a worker by name Gulam Hussain who had resigned consequent on the strike.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, October 5

	Rs.	a.	p
1st settlement	56	1	0
2nd settlement	56	3	0
3rd settlement	56	8	0
Gold	29	5	0
Guinea	18	6	0

SARDAR SHAH WALI KHAN LEAVES FOR BHOPAL

Sardar Shah Vali Khan, brother of King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan, who arrived in Bombay on Monday by the M. V. "Victoria" left for Bhopal en route to Afghanistan by the Peshawar Express on Wednesday night.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Suleman Kassam Mitha and Maulana Irfan were among those present at the Victoria Terminus to see him off. The Afghan Chief travelled in a special saloon. He was profusely garlanded before the train left.

INTER-CASTE DINNER

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Jayanti Mandal, and the Untouchability Removal League, an inter-caste dinner was held this evening in the compound of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's bungalow, at Mirjapur Road. Nearly three thousand persons took part in the function. A large number of Harijans attended, and some of them also served. Harijans and other Hindus mixed freely and dined together without any distinction of caste. The arrangements were excellent and the work of the organisers was completely satisfactory.

GOD IN GANDHI CAP

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

To-day Shri Ramji Mandir, known as Jagmohanji's Temple, situate at Saraspur, was thrown open to Harijans. Mrs. Mahalaxmi Bahen Mehta performed the opening ceremony. Hundreds of people attended the function. A large number of Harijans were also present.

The idol of the temple was clad in pure Khaddar with a Gandhi cap on the head.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Hundreds have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

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Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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304, Princess Street, ... BOMBAY 2.

Dispensing Time from 8-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJYA

THIS CAN BE REALISED AT

THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

SHOLAPUR

To be held on coming DASARA DAY.

Inventors, Merchants & Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before 20th of Sept. 32.

THE SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee.

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE, SHOLAPUR.

REMARKABLE BUDDHIST PAINTINGS

Exhibition In London

ADVENTURES THROUGH WAR AND LOOT

LONDON, (By Mail).

Remarkable Buddhist paintings have arrived in London, and are being housed in the Buddhist Temple, which occupies a mansion near Regent's Park, ready for the Buddhist Art Exhibition, which will be held there in the first week in October.

There are thirty of these paintings which were discovered by Rahul, the Buddhist monk now in London, during his travels in Tibet. He bought some from monks of the Tashi-Lunpo monastery, and others from monks living in monasteries near the wild Tibetan ranges.

When the Tashi Lama, who has spiritual authority equal to that of the Dalai Lama, fled to China during the recent troubles in Tibet, his 13 valuable paintings were confiscated by the Government and sold. They were bought by Rahul, and from the jewels of the collection which has now reached London.

The collection is the york of old Tibetan masters who learnt their art at the Indian universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila. The technique is Indian and the dress, ornaments pose and even the faces of the gods and goddeshes are exclusively Indian.

Most of the persons depicted are Dalai Lamas of the past, and they are done on Chinese silk and have Chinese embroidery below them.

The exhibition at which they are to be displayed, will be the first Buddhist exhibition ever held in Great Britain.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S PROGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill's illness has frustrated the hope that he will attend the annual Conservative Conference. A bulletin says that his progress is satisfactory, but it will still be considerable time before he can undertake active work of any kind.—Reuter.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

"No Direct Supply For The Present"

The following is the report of the Finance and General Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding (1) the question of giving direct supply of water to the Bandra Municipality instead of through the Development Department and (2) (a) The question of recommending to the Corporation an enhancement in the rate sanctioned by them for the supply of water to the Government Development Department and (b) The question of requesting the Commissioner to postpone the signing of the contract with that Department, pending disposal of the question of enhancing the rate charged to them for the supply

REQUEST FOR DIRECT SUPPLY

The president of the Bandra Municipality requested that as the contract between Government and the Bombay Municipality for the supply of water to Salsette and Trombay had expired, the Bandra Municipality be given a direct supply of water instead of through the Government Development Department. In making this request he pointed out that the present supply of water to Bandra which is estimated at seven to eight lacs of gallons per day have to be increased when their drainage scheme was finally completed and stated that as a result of the correspondence carried on with Government in the matter of obtaining from the Bombay Municipality a direct supply of water for Bandra Government informed him in April 1931 that it was for the Bandra and the Bombay Municipalities to decide the question, but that subsequently Government changed their mind and informed the Commissioner that they did not for the present desire that Bandra Municipality should be given a direct supply.

He added that during the last five years that Bandra obtained its supply through Government Government made a gross profit of Rs 1,19,000 there on and that as the contract between Government and the Bombay Municipality had now expired it is desirable that an arrangement should be arrived at between the two Municipalities which would be fair and advantageous to both.

In his report on the application the Bandra Municipality the Commissioner stated that in pursuance of the agreement sanctioned by the Corporation on June 19, 1919, the Bandra Municipality was supplied water upto 3,00,000 gallons per day at the rate of annas eight per 1000 gallons. Before the expiry of this agreement on June 30 1924, the Corporation agreed to supply 27 lakhs gallons of water per day to the Bombay Development Department for Salsette and Trombay, and as the quantity of water required by the Bandra Municipality from 1st July 1924 was included in this supply, the Deputy Secretary Bombay Development Department, was requested to state whether the Directorate would take over the management and distribution of water supply to Bandra from 1st July 1924.

During the discussion of the question in the Sub-Committee on 20th January 1932, questions were raised as to (1) whether the Corporation having approved of the terms of the agreement to be entered into with the Government Development Department for the supply of water to them and to other bodies in Salsette and Trombay through them, and the terms having been communicated to Government, the contract could be held to have been concluded. (2) whether it was open to the Corporation to vary the terms of supply sanctioned under their resolution and to enhance the rate agreed to and (3) whether the Corporation were at liberty to enter into a separate contract for a direct supply of water to Bandra. The Commissioner was thereupon requested to obtain the joint opinion of two counsel.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

The Commissioner accordingly forwarded with his letter, dated the 6th May 1932, a copy of the case submitted to counsel, Mr. B J. Desai and Mr. M C. Setalvad, together with their joint opinion. It will be seen from this opinion that the counsel are of opinion (1) that Corporation Resolution No. 10236, dated the 23rd March 1931 can only be treated as an offer on the part of the Corporation for the supply of water to Salsette and Trombay and that there is no concluded contract between the Corporation and Government, (2) that there being no contract between the Corporation and Government, there is no reason why the terms for the supply of water cannot be varied, and (3) that the Bandra and Kurla Municipalities do not come within the scope of clause 4 of the Commissioner's letter No. A 261, dated the 11th March 1930, which was ultimately embodied in the Corporation Resolution No 10236 dated the 23rd March 1931

SUB-COMMITTEE CONSIDERS WHOLE QUESTION.

On receipt of this opinion the Sub-Committe considered the whole question carefully in consultation with the Commissioner. The Commissioner observed that although according to the counsel's opinion there was no concluded contract between the Corporation and Government and the Corporation were at liberty to vary the terms of the supply of water, he was of opinion that the matter had now gone too far, and that it would not look well for a body like the Corporation to consider the question purely from a legal point of view in their relations with Government and to withdraw from the agreement. He further observed that according to the provisions of the Municipal Act it was obligatory on the members of the Standing Committee to sign a contract which the Corporation had entered into, and the Standing Committee had no option in the matter. The Sub-Committee agreed with the Commissioner and were of opinion that the Corporation having once agreed to enter into a contract with Government for the supply of water to Salsette and Trombay, the Standing Committee should execute the contract. The Sub-Committee were also of opinion that as the Corporation had informed Government that they would give supply of water to the whole of Salsette, direct supply of water should not now be given to the Bandra Municipality without the consent of Government. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommended that in the circumstances mentioned above the Commissioner's letter be recorded and the President of the Bandra Municipality be informed that as Government desired that for the present direct supply of water should not be given to his Municipality the Standing Committee regretted his request could not be complied with.

The Standing Committee before whom this matter came on Wednesday, resolved to postpone consideration till Budget discussion.

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EVERYONE IS JUST "MR" IN SPAIN

No Letters Delivered To Titled Persons

MADRID, (By Mail).

After annoucing the confiscation of the property of grandees, the Spanish authorities have now informed all titled persons that the post office will not deliver any correspondence to them unless it is addressed by name, without the use of the title.

This means that in future every Spaniard becomes a plain "Mr." Despite the attitude adopted by the post office "El So" the ultra-Republican paper, said to be owned now by Don Manuel Azana the Prime Minister, recently published half a column of Society news containing a long list of names of dukes, duchesses, marquises and counts with their full titles.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO BUY RUSSIAN OIL

Representatives In Moscow

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Two Japanese representatives Messrs. Mazucatto and Mori have arrived here, it is announced, to negotiate for the purchase of Russian oil products.

There has been a talk in Japan of the establishment of a Russo-Japanese oil company to import oil from Russia. At present the country's oil supplies are furnished in the main by British American and Dutch companies —Reuter.

SUB-INSPECTOR AND POLICEMEN ARRESTED

MADRAS, Oct. 3

In connection with the theft of gold bars valued at about Rs. 40,000 from a Marwari from the premises of the Chartered Bank of India last month, the police, in addition to arrests previously made, arrested a retired sub-Inspector of police and two constables at Trichinopoly yesterday, it is reported on a charge of having purchased stolen properties. They were brought to Madras and produced before the Police Commissioner who has remanded them to custody.

The Police have recovered gold bars valued at Rs. 1,500. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

HAIR HALF AS STRONG AS STEEL

Brown Tresses are The Strongest

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

A single hair from a girl's head has a tensile—or supporting-strength equal to half that of structural steel, according to Mr. Clement Brown, an expert in physics who has undertaken experiments at the request of the American Hairdressers Association. Other discoveries made by Mr Brown were that:—

Red hair is the hardest to stretch and stands heat best, although not so strong as hair of other colours.

Light brown rs generally the finest and strongest, with a tensile strength of almost 15 tons to the square.

Medium brown or auburn is thick and weak.

Grey hair is weakest of all.

Mr. Brown's deductions are that curling irons heated to about 302 degrees (Far.) answer their purpose without materially lessening or changing the colour of hair: and irons heated up to 356 degrees will do no harm in skilled hands —Reuter.

Labour Party Conference's Drastic Proposals

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Drastic proposals for the reorganisation of the system of National finance were adopted by the Labour Party Conference at Leicester. One demand is that the Banks in England should be brought under public ownership and control. Another aim should be the formation of National Investment Board to control all new public issues.

Notwithstanding opposition on the ground that the time was not ripe, the Conference decided to include control of all banks and finance houses in the resolution. A further aim was that in view of the break-down of Gold Standard an endeavour should be made to stabilize wholesale price at a suitable level in Britain and to stabilize foreign exchange rates by International agreements. The ex-Minister Dr. Hugh Dalton, one of the Intellectuals of the Party, in moving the main resolution said that the return to the Gold Standard must be prevented.—Reuter.

IRISH SWEEP TO BE DRAWN ON FRIDAY

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Irish Sweep draw on Cesarewitch commences on the 7th inst. (Friday).—Reuter.

GENTLEMEN WITHOUT TICKETS

Number Increases On The B. B. & C. I. Rly

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

At the meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee recently, it was stated that the earnings for the first three months of the current year were down by Rs. 8-1/2 lakhs as compared with last year, and the figures of working expenditure for the period under review showed a reduction of some Rs. 18,00,000 as compared with last year.

A statement comparing the figures for the half-year ending 30th June with previous years showed that there was an increase in the number of people detected travelling without tickets, and also an increase in the number of mendicants turned out of trains.

OVERBRIDGE AT VILE PARLE.

A request was put forward on behalf of the inhabitants of Vile Parle that the railway foot overbridge at the station, which provided a convenient means of access from one side of the railway to the other, be made available to the public. After several suggestions had been discussed, a sub-committee was appointed to examine the site and the matter was left for discussion at the next meeting when the railway would table costs of providing other practical alternatives.

A suggestion was put up to license a certain number of hawkers in suburban trains, but as the suggestion was open to objection, the matter was held over for further consideration.—A.P.

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SOVIET PEASANTS IN DISTRESS

Dearth Of Traction Power

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Soviet tractors have proved quite incapable of meeting the demands made upon them by the Soviet countryside and the collective farms all over the country are suffering acutely from lack of traction power.

The Commissariats of Agriculture and Justice have, therefore, decreed that all horses are to be "lent" to the neighbouring collective farm, which will return them when the working season is finished. Meanwhile, the owners must work their own farms, as best they can, without their horses.

The strict enforcement of this decree by all provincial departments will inevitably mean an increase of distress for millions of soviet peasants, and it appears unlikely even so that it will enable them to catch up with the autumn ploughing and sowing—which is already very backward as compared with last year.—Reuter

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 5.

Rinda, Hensen, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.

India, Gazzano, Genoa.
Bahadur, Grebbin, Rangoon.
Silvermaple, Hull, Calcutta.

LOADING.

October 5

Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.
Steamer Rinda for Hamburg.
Steamer Corfer, for China.

S.S. Rinda:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Rinda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. India:—The M. Italiana steamer India will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer, Bahadur, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Silvermaple:—The Volkart Bros., steamer Silvermaple, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

The latest statement of cotton pressed made upto 23rd September shows that 75,430 Bales are pressed this season against 7,321 bales for the same period last season.

Total Bales pressed during the week ending September 23 were 17140 bales against 2433 Bales for the same week last season. The details are as under:—

Week ending 23rd September.	1932	1931.
Madras	11488	1889
Bombay	3396	168
Sind	412	36
Bengal	604	
Punjab	67	113
Hyderabad State	452	211
Mysore State	501	
Minor cotton growing States	220	
Total	17140	2433

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 5

	1932/33	1931/32
F. P. Sales		
Receipts to date 4/10/32	1607000	1688000
Receipts Yesterday 4/10/32	67000	73000
Exports to date 4/10/32	1216000	752000
Stock at Ports 30/9/32	3662000	3318000
Stock at Interior Towns 30/9/32	1572000	945000
Stock at Liverpool 30/9/32	783000	789000
Visible Supply 30/9/32	7219000	5779000
Quantity in Sight 30/9/32	2274000	2195000
Quantity out of Sight 30 9/32	1859000	1630000

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Why This Army Of Secretaries ?

"CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION POSSIBLE IN GOVT. HEADQUARTERS"

DECCAN SABHA'S STATEMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The following statement embodying the views of the Council of the Deccan Sabha has been submitted to the Bombay Administrative Reorganisation Committee:—

The press communique announcing the appointment of the Administrative Reorganisation Committee specifically excludes from its consideration the question of the organisation and conditions of service of the All-India Services. This may have been inevitable, but it is unfortunate that it should be so. Because the problem of administrative reorganisation with which the Committee is expected to deal is so inextricably bound up with the scales of salaries of the All-India Services that the two are practically inseparable and any attempt to bifurcate the two, in the manner in which the Bombay Government have done, is bound to react prejudicially on the task before the Committee. The Council of the Deccan Sabha would therefore suggest to the Administrative Reorganisation Committee the desirability of making recommendations with regard to the All-India Services.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

It is the common belief that under provincial autonomy, which will not be long in coming, there would naturally be no need for the retention, in the provinces, of the services of the members of what are at present known as the All-India Services. As a matter of fact all the services would be provincialised. There would apparently have to be two classes of these services, viz, a higher (class A) and a lower (class B) one. But even in the higher (class A) service there is no reason why the salaries should be as high as are at present paid to the members of the All-India Services. Neither the revenues of India nor the conditions of life in this country warrant payments to the services on such a high scale. The Council of the Sabha would therefore suggest a scheme of minimum and maximum salaries somewhat on the following lines, it being understood that the suggested scale will apply not to present incumbents but to new entrants:—

	Minimum	Maximum
(a) Class A Services	Rs. 200	Rs. 1200
(b) Class B Services	Rs. 150	Rs. 700
(c) Clerks—Graduates	Rs. 50	Rs. 150
(d) Clerks—Non-graduates	Rs. 30	Rs. 75

In the opinion of the Council of the Sabha, the present policy of having heads of departments for the purpose of co-ordination and direction should be modified, and the work that they are doing at present should, wherever possible, be entrusted to the Secretaries of the Departments concerned

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In the opinion of the Council of the Sabha, the posts of Divisional Commissioners and of the Settlement Commissioner are no longer necessary and should be abolished without delay.

It also seems possible to the Council to reduce the number of districts at least by about 25 per cent. without loss of efficiency. With means of communication greatly improved by the advent of the motor car and with reduction in the Collector's duties by the separate constitution of district boards and larger delegation of powers to municipal bodies, there appears to be no reason why the size of the Collectors' charges should not be increased with a view to bringing about the suggested reduction.

AMALGAMATION OF DISTRICTS

The Council's suggestion in this behalf, which are more illustrative than exhaustive, are that (1) the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira should be joined together, (2) the Panch Mahals district should be abolished, its revenue work being distributed to the adjoining districts, (3) the districts of Broach and Surat should be amalgamated, (4) the districts of East and West Khandesh should again be combined into one collectorate, (5) Kolaba and Ratnagiri should be joined up and (6) at least two collectorships should be reduced in Sind by combining (a) the districts of Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur and (b) the district of Thar and Parkar with Karachi and Hyderabad. It is unnecessary to point out that the reduction in the number of districts will mean a corresponding reduction in the number of assistant Collectors. The Council must also record its view that several of the sub-divisions are not large enough.

LAND RECORDS.

The posts of Superintendents of Land Records are in the opinion of the Council, unnecessary and may safely be abolished. The possibility of abolishing the department itself, as has been done in Madras, may also be considered.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Council is unable to see any need for the retention of the posts of Conservators. The Chief Conservator can easily and efficiently supervise the work of Divisional Forest Officers without the aid of these intermediaries

POLICE AND EXCISE.

The Council would suggest that the posts of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police should be reduced at least by 50 per cent.

Deputy Commissioners of Excise and Salt seem to the Council unnecessary and the posts may be safely done away with.

P. W. D.

The Posts of Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers should be abolished, their supervisory and other duties being transferred to the appropriate branch of the Secretariat

The possibility of handing over roads and buildings to District Boards as suggested by the P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee nearly fourteen years ago may also be considered

EDUCATION DEPT

The Sabha whole-heartedly endorses the suggestion made by the first Retrenchment Committee of 1923 that so far as collegiate and high school education is concerned Government should retire from the field altogether leaving it wholly to private enterprise in places where well-conducted private arts colleges and high schools are available. Again there is no reason why the Government should not attempt to hand over the Deccan College at Poona and the Elphinstone College at Bombay to private bodies that may be willing to take them up.

Efforts may also be made to hand over the Law College at present run by Government at heavy public expense in Bombay to a private society if one comes forward to take it up. There is every reason to hope that if Government's intention to do so were made known such an arrangement would be possible.

SECRETARIAT.

The possibilities of reducing the Secretariat expenditure by reducing the strength of secretaries, deputy secretaries, under-secretaries and assistant secretaries which is believed to be excessive should b carefully considered. It also appears to the Council of the Sabha that considerable reduction in public expenditure would be possible if the head-quarters of Government were fixed at one place, either Bombay or Poona, for all the twelve months.

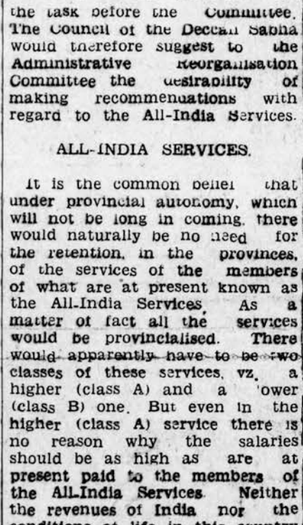
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Council of the Sabha believes that there is considerable room for economy in Government House expenditure, and means may be found to reduce it as far as may be practicable.

MEDICAL, JAILS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Thre is no longer any necessity for reserving any hospital or college posts for members of the I.M.S. or the European Subordinate Medical Service nor is it fair to the medical profession of India to do so. The same remark applies to Civil Surgeoncies and to posts of the Surgeon-General, Inspector-General of Prisons, Director of Health and Jail Superintendents. The post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health should be abolished as soon as possible. The number of Assistant Directors of Public Health and Inspectors may be reduced. The posts of Surgeon-General and Director of Public Health should be amalgamated as has been done in C. P.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha would also suggest that the services in hospitals, medical colleges and schools should as far as possible be honorary, carrying suitable honoraria.



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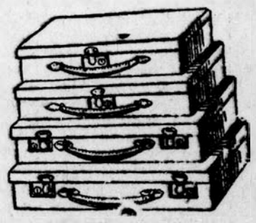

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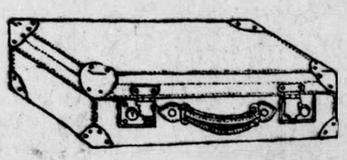

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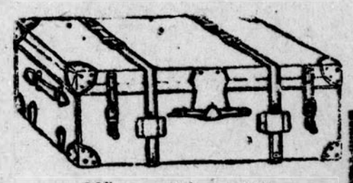

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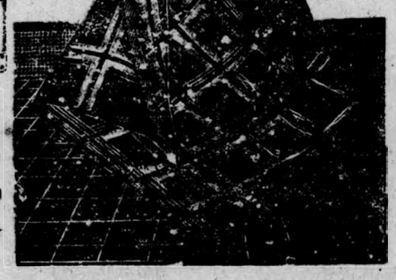

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HE MAY START A NEW FAST

If Mahatma Finds Hindus Obdurate

RAJENDRA PRASAD'S WARNING

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, October 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari arrived in Madras from Poona yesterday and left the same night for Trichinopoly, in connection with the Swadeshi Exhibition, which will be thrown open from to-day. They availed themselves of their 4-hours' stay in the city to address a public meeting on the temple entry question at Triplicane. They also persuaded Sriyad Sanker who had been fasting before the Parthasarathi Temple to give up his fast.

ACUTE UNTOUCHABILITY PROBLEM IN SOUTH.

In an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative" on the temple entry question, Babu Rajendra Prasad said:—

"I have come here in response to a desire of Rajagopalachari to do temple entry work in this Province. I hope to visit such place as he wants me to and talk with friends about the opening of temples and the removal of untouchability. The problem of untouchability is peculiarly a problem of the South. While we cannot say that it does not exist in the North, it is nothing like what it is here. It is, therefore, at the risk of absenting myself from my own province for some time that I have come here to serve the South, if I may.

"The question of opening the temples to the depressed classes is of course very important, but of no less importance is the question of having social intercourse with them on a footing of equality in other matters also. We are suggesting that they should be invited to social gatherings and festivals, and special occasions should be created for meeting them at their homes by caste Hindus. Mahatma Gandhi's fast should not be wasted, and the Hindus cannot afford to treat lightly the way in which he has given that lead. When he finds that the Hindus are as obdurate as they have been so far, he would start a new fast which may be irrevocable. The caste Hindus should therefore awake betimes and prevent by their action Mahatmaji's intention from being carried into effect.

BAN ON INTERVIEWS.

Asked about the Government's action in banning all interviews with Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "I was sorry, though not surprised, that the interviews which had been freely allowed with Mahatma Gandhi should now be stopped. He is still weak and requires nursing. We have to be thankful for the small mercy shown in allowing Mrs. Gandhi to be with him during the day; but apart from considerations of health, I believe Mahatmaji would have liked to have the privilege extended for some time more in order that he might give a practical turn to the great upheaval which the fast has created against untouchability.

MARIE DRESSLER HAS HER SERIOUS MOMENTS

SHE LIKES TO LEARN HOW TO PLAY

(By Sidney Falkenberg)

Marie Dressler's sixty years of vigorous life have been consecrated almost entirely to making the world laugh. But she has her serious moments.

At present Marie is thinking very seriously of the subject of play.

With a holiday, between pictures before her, Miss Dressler walked off the Metro-GoldwynMayer lot with the laconic statement that she was "going home to learn how to play"—the first real vacation for a woman who has been one of the world's most restless wanderers, a woman whom the world always sees with her face wreathed in smiles.

But in that smiling face, like danger beneath the shallow surface of dancing waters, is world-weariness. Struggle has been the key-note of Marie Dressler's life, and has written itself into the lines in her face and eyes, though those very lines have served to give poignancy to the laughter she evokes.

Miss Dressler is fully aware of the danger lurking in a success so clearly won as hers. To avoid tiring of making others laugh, she wants to enjoy laughter herself.

"Most battles are not worth winning," says Marie Dressler, who has fought her own, and won. "It's a wise person who knows when to stop fighting, and take a rest for a while."

Miss Dressler prefers to live for to-morrow. Her life has been a succession of to-morrows, and alternate linking of triumph and hardship, joy and despair; and, with the end of the chain not so very far away, she wants the last link well-rounded out, to match all that has gone before.

"To youth," says Miss Dressler, "impatience is a virture. But when you have passed your sixtieth mile post you realise that it is one of the worst human traits, even when part of a very admirable ambition.

"The world is just learning the penalty of being too impatient—too ambitious. To most people, however, experience is a bad teacher. These people go back and make the same mistakes. That's why we now have a depression; it will pass, and we will begin preparing for the next one. I know, because I myself have done it before.

IT BURNS ENERGY.

"But never again for 'little' Marie. Once upon a time I wanted to make a fortune. That was long ago. Now, I don't want to. The effort of winning it would end in a loss, because it would burn up all the energy I would need in order to enjoy it."

It might be observed here that Marie Dressler is the one star who could make all the money in the world, and no one would begrudge her a penny of it. She deserves well of the world because she has given it that which money can never buy a respite from cares and the priceless gift of laughter.

"If I were asked what I consider the best of all possible advice—provided I knew I would be heeded—I would say to the world; 'Be patient.' But it has taken me sixty years to learn from my own experience, so I couldn't expect anyone else to take my advice."

If there is anything which can cause Miss Dressler to deviate from her policy of patience, it is when she hears of some young actor or actress rebelling because a part is not big enough.

"It's the actor and not the part that makes the role," says Miss Dressler.

And, recalling the number of times she has "stolen" a picture, the public must agree with her.

The story is told that, during the filming of Grand Hote, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had a hard time finding someone to play the maid. There were only six lines to be spoken, but Miss Dressler went to Irving Thalberg and volunteered, with the explanation that she wanted to do whatever she could to help the company that has done so much for her.

For such an attitude M-G-M were only too willing to defer production plans, so that Marie could have her rest.

WITHOUT A HOME.

There was further significance to Marie Dressler's declaration that she was "going home." Throughout her long and arduous life, 'going home,' to her, had no literal meaning. She had never owned a home of her own.

But her first action after declaring her intention of vacationing was the purchase of the Gillette estate in Beverly Hills. It is one of the famous homes in Southern California. Not "showy" in the sense of rococo architecture and marble swimming pools, it is, however, an imposing place—just as Marie Dressler is imposing—comfortable, and wearing an air of having seen life.

And, by the time this is printed Marie's rest will be over, and she will be back in harness with a new picture, and at the same studio that brought about her original return to the public.

BURMA REBELS

Plea For Clemency

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The Governor of Burma [illegible] ded an interview to Sayadaws of the Peace Mission said in the course of his reply:—

The requests put forward by the Sayadaws for the grant of general clemency to all rebels including both those who surrendered through the members of the Peace Missions in the districts and others were discussed, and His Excellency explained that the Government was already acting on a well considered policy which involved the examination with the greatest possible care of the individual case of each convicted rebel in its merits.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE.

He gave the Sayadaws an assurance that this policy of examining each case on its merits and keeping all considerations in favour of clemency prominently before the mind of Government would be continued.

The Governor expressed regret that it was impossible for him with due regard to his responsibility as Governor of the Province to grant clemency wholesale and without distinction as requested by the Sayadaws; and he added that in no case had any prisoner who had surrendered within the terms of any amnesty proclamation been sentenced to death and that in numerous cases where prisoners had been sentenced to imprisonment for rebellion, directions had been given to re-examine their cases after a limited period of years in case the circumstances should then justify their release.

DEPORTEES.

As regards the request of the Sayadaws that villagers deported under section 20 of the Burma Village Act should now be permitted to return to their villages, His Excellency gave an undertaking that the possibility of permitting as many of them as possible to return to their villages would be examined in consultation with the district officers concerned.

Regarding the request of the Sayadows for the early trial of the Pegu rebels, His Excellency explained that the Special Judge who had been trying rebellion cases in Thavetmyo was proceeding to Pegu to try the Pegu Rebellion case. He added that it was understood that this case would commence on or about October 3.

Finally, the Sayadaws requested that local officials should be instructed to render all possible assistance to local Peace Missions explaining that it was still their intention that Peace Missions should be sent out to preach against crime from the religious point of view. His Excellency readily assured the Sayadaws that directions would issue that the local officers should support all such efforts to counteract crime.—A.P.

ALLEGED BENGAL REVOLUTIONARY

Arrest In Rangoon

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Suprabal Suker, who is alleged to have taken prominent part in revolutionary crimes in Bengal was arrested here yesterday and will shortly be sent to Calcutta.

According to the local police the arrest is of importance. On receipt of the information that the alleged revolutionary had come over to Burma, the local C.I.D., with the help of the city police traced the accused and had him arrested.

The Bengal police who have been searching for him have been informed of this arrest, and the accused will be sent under custody.—A.P.

Dacoities In Burma

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

A message has been received here that 20 armed men with 16 guns attacked 10 houses in Khwebwe village on the border of Prome and Toungoo districts.

Two of the gang, who are known to be notorious Prome rebels, were recognised by the villagers. The gang killed one villager and wounded others, but the loot taken away is not known. Concerted action is being taken by the Toungoo and Prome police to round up the gang.—A.P.

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Film-Story Writing

"The Round Robin Of Authorship"

The development of a film story is a process extraordinarily complicated, because, when completed, it is as much an engineering achievement as literary work.

The story is the foundation of the entire film structure. It in turn is a structure involving so many inter-related departments and sub-departments that amazement is the invariable first emotion of the lay visitor to the average large scenario department.

By way of illustration: Some two hundred to two hundred and fifty persons contribute some share of work to the average eight-reel feature him. When an author, with his pen, gives employment to that number, he becomes a definite factor of the economic scheme. His is a responsible task.

It is for this reason that trained writers, and trained writers only get a hearing in Hollywood. Producers long ago gave up the hope of developing untrained and unproved creators for their scenario departments.

Because screen writing is a complicated art, and one that requires specialised knowledge of many wdely varied contributory factors, it is, as an ordinary thing done in collaboration. That script which is the work of one person is, indeed, unique.

PROTRACTED RECITALS.

This explains, and excuses why the main titles of most pictures contain more names than a small town telephone directory. Who is not familiar with that protracted recital: "Noon Lunch—from the play (or novel) 'Noon Lunch'—Screen adaptation by Fred Widener and Ruth Percell—Dialogue by William Hand and Sime Silver—Added Dialogne by A. Arthur Rackback"? And then mention is omitted of the fact that probably the director, the star and six or seven other writers contributed either words or a plot idea to the manuscript.

It is the practice of most Hollywood studio executives (and by executive is meant the man who dangles all the little strings and twists them into that ultimate cord, the picture) to invite as many minds and as many talents to the preparation of a story as is possible under the pressure of a predetermined release date. This making the rounds cannot go on indefinitely, of course; time is an element that must be reckoned with always.

The round robin of authorship begins, quite naturally, with the writer whose idea it is in the first place. He thinks of a character, or a situation, which grows in his mind by the addition of other situations and other characters until it has woven a lucid story pattern. This he puts down on paper, either writing it himself or dictating it to a stenographer, whereupon he has what Hollywood calls "a story". Often this story is written originally on a single page—a paragraph or two.

The story, that meagre basic idea, may be good enough for its development to be ordered. This work may be assigned either to the man who conceived the idea, or it may be turned over to a "treatment specialist." Many creators of original and unique plot situations are unable to go into the patient and arduous detail of complete story development. Such work requires painstaking effort and long application.

The master of treatment, or adaptor, devotes from three weeks to three months to the preparation of the first script. He considers it almost solely from the standpoint of the camera as he builds, twists, and retraces his way through the plot theme. Only those scenes which can be shown pictorially have place or value in scenario work. That lesson Hollywood has finally learned after considerable experience with talking films that failed to move, both on the screen and on the market.

After the adaptor has finished his treatment the story starts its long career. Other adaptors get a try at it. It may finally arrive in every office in the writing department. Suggestions are accumulated at every stop, and improvements inevitably result. The end or the road is reached when the producer, sitting as judge and custodian of the purse strengs, feels confident that the story will be a profitable investment.

HALF COMPLETE.

In these days of talking pictures, the script is but half complete when its pictorial story has been told, scene by scene and sequence by sequence. Dialogue must be added, and this requires the services of other experts. Playwrights have proved best in this field.

Finally the script, entire, is done. Then, you may think, the writting is finished. Far from true. A story is never completed until the edited film, each reel intact, has been sent to the laboratory for final printing.

A story in actual production, out on a stage, takes on an aspect decidedly different from that which it presents on paper. So many times little points come up which need revision that a scenarist will often stay with his story up to the final day of camera work.—"Film Weekly."

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Planned And Co-ordinated Work Essential For The Cinema In India

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.

The production of "pictures" is, as a rule, taken seriously in India neither as a well organised industry nor as a significant art. The cinema in India has, as Sri Sunalini Rajam in the interview published last week in the "Sunday Chronicle" points out, has no status, either definite or even indefinite. It has to acquire one.

* * * *

Sri Sunalini's grasp of the conditions of film industry is, she herself acknowledged, not wide or deep. But she realises, as an educated woman, the generally uncongenial aims and conditions which are transparently the distinguishing features of a considerable number of Indian screen studios.

* * * *

She has, evidently, an undimmed view of the place educated Indian men and women should occupy in the production and direction of films. For she recognises that "unless directors, artistes and technicians combine and work with a will to educate themselves, each in his or her own line, the film industry may as well not exist."

* * * *

She believes, and she is not the only wide-awake observer to so believe, that most of the film producers regard the entire work of producing pictures as a cut and dried affair of making as much money as possible with hardly an attempt to show progress or improvement.

* * * *

Well-informed and educated artists should, certainly, form a group of young men and women with a "cultural background" and distinct sensibility for art values to create the demand for enlightened film producers and directors. Unfortunately, the enlightened artists, artistes with art and cultural background, few though they have been remain far and segregated from one another.

* * * *

They have, as a class, hitherto failed to assert at once their needs and aspirations. It would consequently, be futile to expect from the film producers and directors the position and status they need and aspire to but have not yet seriously or systematically worked for. And, surely, the time and the opportunity have now arrived to supplement if not altogether substitute cogent words with concrete deeds.

* * * *

The main fold problems of the growing cinema art and industry will remain problems unless the enlightened workers in the field undertake seriously the task of their solution. The language difficulties of the talkies, the choice of the theme the right adaptation of Indian music to talkie needs may be mentioned as some of the very urgent problems faced by the industry, problems that await the earliest solution at their hands.

* * * *

Lest they made the mistake. There is no choice for them, if the cinema industry is to exist in India maintained and directed by Indian hands and minds they must make up their minds to alight all their resources along the international demands and growth of the industry. If they cannot now wake up. They may as well never wake up. For they will, in the absence of "planned collective, co-ordinated work, fail. And, if they will fail, these will be few from outside who would, like them, fail to benefit by their golden opportunity. It is for those intelligent and self-respecting men and women, producers, artistes and directors to decide whether they are willing to sign away their future. If they persist in the present random ways, their death warrant will not be long in coming.

THE ABILITY TO EXPRESS EMOTION IS THE KEY TO SCREEN SUCCESS

Greta Garbo has that ability; Norma Shearer has it; Constance Bennett has it; Joan Crawford (perhaps most especially) has it; also that little seventeen-year-old new-comer Marion Marsh ("Trilby") has it.

A great many of our own film stars have not it. Some, who shall out of charity be nameless, might just as well be dead below their chins for all the artistic use they make of their (often very beautiful) bodies.

When once yau have seen Garbo—it is not only the still, sullen beauty of her face that you remember, but the picture of her lithe, expressive figure, the lovely yielding contour of her neck, the whole magnetic lure of her personality which makes her such an impressive figure of Romance and Mystery.

Then Norma Shearer. From the top of her immaculate shingle to the tip of her trimly shod toe, she throws you a challenge. "Here I am", she goads you temptingly, "win me if you can!"

SYMPHONY.

Her every movement is a symphony. It is as though she swayed in unison to a hidden orchestra. It is that perfect poise, that finished touch about her, which make her performances the polished gems of art they are.

I don't know that this makes her the more human. I doubt if it does' but it makes her the vital, glittering personality for whom the kinema queues will gladly wait for hours!

Take the £6,000,a-week Connie. What made her the phenomenal draw she is? It cannot have only been her baby, blue-eyed blondeness or her sulky lower lip.

Hundreds of actresses in Hollywood possess these attributes. It must have been that "something" which others have not.

Watch Richard Bennett's eldest daughter on the screen for just three minutes and you will know, without being told, what it is that has brought her fame and fortune.

RESPONSIVENESS.

It is a combination of cuddlesomeness and that supple responsiveness of bodily grace which is all her own. She clings and she snuggles. She makes men ache to be up and fighting for her. She makes women green with envious longing. Incidentally she makes Constance Bennett the highest paid film actress on the screen!

And it's all in her 'body'. Her pretty face is not exceptional, but the illusion which that delicious body lends it makes 'everything' about her exceptional and devastatingly exciting.

Another example of this bodily abandon, this surrender of soul and self in full is Joan Crawford. Her eyes, her high forehead, her mouth, her whole mien, command interest; but it is her body which compels you to follow her eagerly about the screen for fear of losing the slightest gesture which might prove more exquisite than the last.

That girl is the most expressive thing on the screen to-day. She radiates meaning. She is alive and real. She holds your attention even when everything else in the picture is drab and dull, and she holds you with her body.

JOAN IS A DANCER.

You never tire of watching it. Joan is a dancer even when she

"A Star cannot hope to satisfy Hollywood Mandarins to-day with symmetrical features and a meaningless pantomime of arms and legs."

is not dancing. Her heart and her head are always dancing. In 'This Modern Age' there was no music, yet Joan 'danced' through that story in every fibre of her being. "She is poetry in motion". You could not surprise her in an ungainly pose, or in an attitude which would offend the strictest adherent to art.

A famous actor once said to me. "To discover a real actress—watch her hands." And this idiom is no less applicable to screen stars than it is to stage ones. Hands talk, which is what a great number of our own film actresses seem apt to forget, or never to have realised at all! One longs, sometimes, to shriek at them. "Oh sit on those great bunches of bananas—bury them—do anything with them, but for heaven's sake stop waggling them about." But it is useless. A wild pantomiming of arms and hands is the only form of bodily interpretation some players know.

In Hollywood the standard of careful handportrayal is very high. All the aforementioned stars have mastered it, as well as many more besides. Observes Helen Hayes, Irene Dunne, and Ruth Chatterton. They never waste a gesture, or make a meaningless movement. Their hands are part of, and entirely controlled by, their minds. Thus, what they feel they portray faithfully and in perfect unison—not in discord. Head and hand combine to create a flawless presentation of artistic expression.

The most obvious example of lovely hands is, of course, Anna May Wong. These are exquisite, frail, and flower-like, and in complete contrast to Marie Dressler's hands; which are, however, the most really beautiful in all filmland. They are not, conventionally speaking, either pretty or well-shaped, but they are strong, powerful hands, capable and kindly hands—mothers' hands. Sylvia Sidney and Ann Dvorak, the two sensational newcomers, are both the possessors of nice hands, and moreover, they know how to use them. They have already learnt the value of restraint, and appreciate the distraction caused by a lot of purposeless fidgeting. Jeanette MacDonald and Marlene Dietrich could, I believe, play a scene entirely by their hands alone. Though one never saw their faces, I believe one would know their emotions—and that is the acid test.

Lilyan Tashman is also the possessor of exceptionally long and elegant hands and may be forgiven a little exaggeration of gesture on this account.

They are a pleasure, a delight, to watch, these players' hands. They satisfy, they never jar on one. For there is nothing more aggravating than to see a fundamentally clever portrayal of character ruined by clumsy or ungainly hands. Hands have their very important place in the scheme of every star's success.

Just one word, in conclusion, in favour of the little newcomer, Marion Marsh. She has this indefinable "something" which instantly singles her out from the hosts of "extras".

She is willowy, lissom and lovely and she knows how to exploit those qualities to their best advantage. And she will join the front ranks of leading ladies soon because of it.

A star cannot hope to satisfy the Hollywood mandarins to-day with symmetrical features and a meaningless pantomime of arms and legs.—Helen Trevelyan In "Picturegoer."

MIGHTIEST SUBMARINE NAVY

Proud Japanese Claim

In view of the United State's determination to keep its fleet in Pacific waters for "whiter exercises", and also in view of the present situation in Manchuria and the Lytton report, the following article by Hector C Bywater, the "Daily Telegraph" Naval Correspondent will be read with interest:—

That the Japanese submarine flotilla is now the most powerful and efficient in the world is the claim advanced by Mr. Seitoku Ito, Japan's foremost naval publicist.

Despite every effort by the Japanese naval authorities to guard the secrets of their submarines, the amazing qualities of these craft, it is declared, nave become known to foreign Admiralties.

"British and American submarines are inferior beyond comparison", says Mr. Ito. "Naval experts in the United States admit that their average submarines can be compared only with those at the bottom of the Japanese list.

"Even with Hawaii as an advanced base they would have difficulty in getting as far as Japanese waters. In a word, the American boats are restricted to coastal defence by their short cruising rage.

"All the Japanese boats, on the contrary, are capable of cruising to Hawaii and back under war conditions; the best of them could penetrate as far as San Francisco or the Panama Canal on missions of destruction. If the navy could devise means of overcoming the effect of heat in tropical waters, Singapore would be within easy range of our submarines, and even Colombo would be accessible".

SPEED AND RANGE.

It is a fact that Japan in recent years has built many large submarines with high speeds and phenomenal cruising range. She has nearly thirteen boats, ranging from 1,150 to 1,955 tons, most of which can travel at 19 knots. There are, besides, forty smaller boats, for which radii up to 7,000 miles are claimed. All these craft are specially strengthened for deep diving.

Nor is it only in submarine design that Japan appears to be taking the lead. She is now completing twenty-four destroyers, which are unique in offensive and defensive powers. This type, of 1,700 tons, are with a speed of 35 knots, is armed with six 5.1in guns, twin-mounted in steel turrets, and nine heavy torpedo tubes protected by splinter-proof hoods. With the exception of the latest French flotilla leaders, these vessels are the largest and most formidable torpedo craft afloat.

150 SHELLS A MINUTE.

Equally imposing are the new Japanese cruisers, of which four are building. In these ships the principle of rapid fire is developed to an unheard-of degree. Each will mount fifteen guns of the new 5.1in model which has been specially produced to suit the physique of the Japanese personnel. Although agil and muscular, the average Japanese bluejacket is slight in build, and it has been found that the 6in gun with its 100lb projectile is too heavy for him to handle with the necessary rapidity. Hence the introduction of the new 5.1in 65-pr semi-automatic gun, which has a range of 20,000 yards and can be fired ten times a minute.

The latest cruisers displace 8,500 tons, and will have a speed of 33 knots. The fifteen guns are to be mounted on the centre line, and each ship will, therefore, be able to deliver a broadside fire of 150 shells a minute. Against any modern cruiser, even the 10,000-ton type, with its flimsy protection, this torrent of high-explosive would be most destructive.

The completion of the new ships will bring the total of Japan's post-war cruisers up to thirty-three.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Sensational Theft At City Bank

BAG OF SOVEREIGNS DISAPPEARS

Two Marwaris Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dalichand Narsingji and Rupchand Jasraj, two Marwaris, were produced this morning in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of theft.

The accused were arrested on Tuesday by the Palton Road police following a sensational theft of a bag containing 250 sovereigns at the National City Bank of New York.

It appears that Mr. Isa Ali Pirbhoy, of Messrs. Ali Mohamed Maklai and Company, went to the National City Bank of New York with a bag of 250 sovereigns at about 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday. He kept the bag on the corner of a table at which the bullion mukadam was sitting. The first accused was standing near the table as the bullion mukadam was checking the sovereigns given to him.

SUDDEN LOSS.

Mr. Isa Ali placed the bag on the table and said to the bullion havaldar that it contained 250 sovereigns. The mukadam ganced at the bag and nodded. He then turned towards the bullion clerk and went to his table at a distance of four feet only to get he invoice.

When he returned to the table of the bullion mukadam he was surprised to find that the bag was missing from the table. It appears that the first accused had by then left the place and gone to another part of the bank.

"I KNOW NOTHING."

Mr. Isa Ali went out and found Dalichand talking probably to Rupchand, the second accused. He asked the first accused about the bag but he denied all knowledge about it. He could not, however, give any explanation as to why he had left the table of the bullion mukadam before the latter had checked the sovereigns brought by him.

Information was sent to the Palton Road police and Inspector Klein appeared on the scene with other police officers and put Dalichand under arrest.

A statement made by he first accused led to the arrest of the second accused.

BAIL OPPOSED.

The police applied for remand of the accused in polce custody for a week.

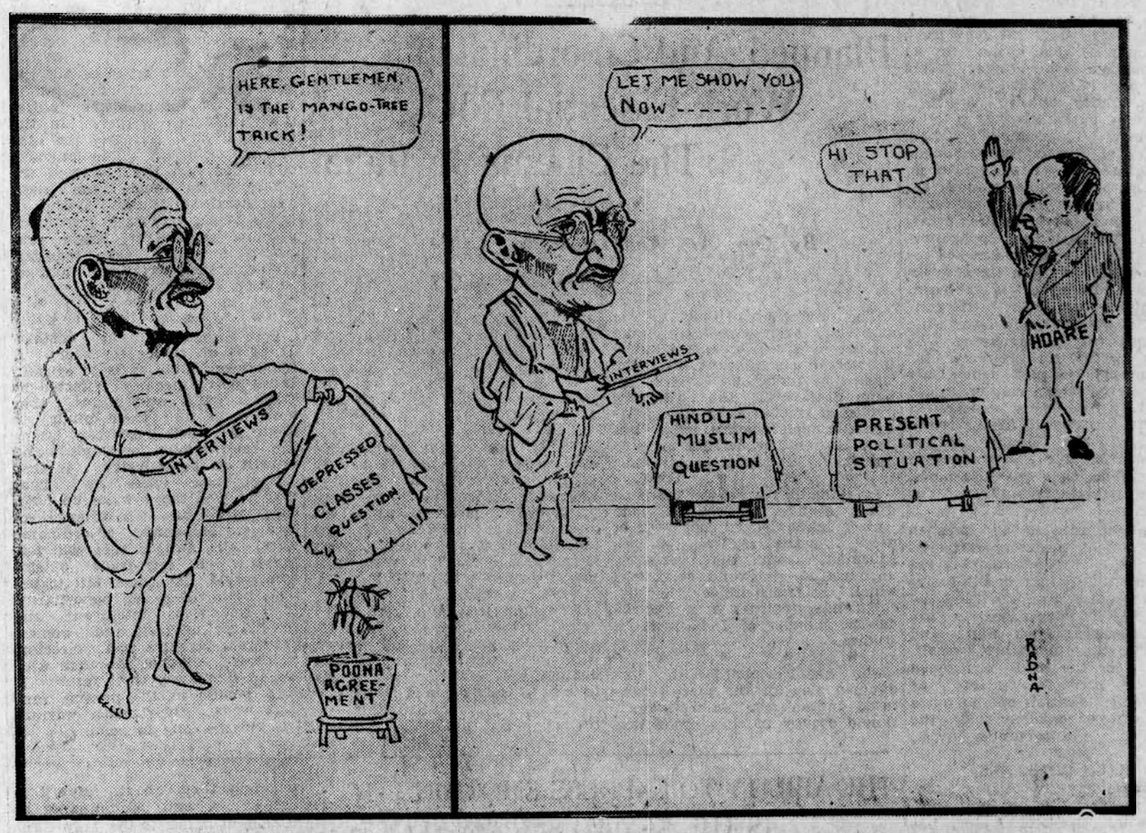
Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who appeared for the accused, opposed the application and applied for bail. The magistrate refused bail and remanded the accused to custody till October 12.

ARCHBISHOP ORDERED OUT

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mexico City.—Recrudescence of friction between Church and State in Mexico is marked by President Rodriquez ordering the expulsion from Mexico of Archbishop Flores, the Papal Legate, who had earlier issued a statement defending the recent encyclical of the Pope.—Reuter.

No More Of That Conjuring!



Interviews with Mahatma Gandhi have been stopped by Government except under a special permit, and this ukase has stopped the magic of the Mahatma's personal influence solving outstanding political questions.

"DADDY'S LADY FRIEND"

PRINCE MICHAEL PUTS A QUESTION

Picturesque Stories About King Carol

LONDON, Oct. 4.

King Carol's domestic complications are again inspiring picturesque newspaper stories and indignant official contradictions. The touching affection between Prince Michael and Queen Helen since the former reached England to visit his mother a few weeks ago, has been used to such advantage in the popular British press that the announcement, that Prince Michael is prematurely returning home, is ascribed to King Carol's resentment at it.

Queen Helen, in an interview, complained bitterly that King Carol had threatened to prevent her from seeing her son again, while another account declares that Prince Michael now reads the European newspapers and evinces curiosity about "Daddy's Lady Friend" (Madame Lupescu) —and King Carol has heard of it.

The Rumanian Charbe d'Affaires in London declares that Prince Michael's departure to-morrow is in accordance with the original plans, but "he will now stay with his mother at a village in Florence, as was originally suggested."—Reuter.

40TH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

AZAD MAIDAN ARRESTS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Muslim president and the 2 secretaries of the 40th "Emergency Council" of Bombay were convicted, to-day, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fineof Rs. 25 each, or one month's further imprisonment.

The accused were arrested on Tuesday evening on the Azad Maidan while holding a meeting in connection with the ninth "Gandhi Day."

Mr. Spencer, the police prosecutor, opening the case said that it was announced in the "Congress Bulletin" and also by means of leaflets that a meeting would be held on the Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. to celebrate the "Gandhi Day" and the president and the secretaries of the "Emergency Council" would address that meeting. Accordingly the accused came to the Maidan, carrying with them national flags; and the first accused addressed a crowd that had collected round them. They were arrested by the police.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station gave evidence and narrated how the accused were arrested.

All the accused refused to take part in the proceedings. When asked by the Court if they pleaded guilty to the charge they replied that they did not want to participate in the proceedings

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them. as stated above.

It appears that the president and one of the secretaries were served with an order asking them to report to the police daily, but it is alleged that they failed to do so. They will be tried separately for this on October 7.

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY

Jalna's Bold Move

(From A Correspondent)

JALNA, Oct. 4.

On 20th ultimo caste Hindus and Harijans observed fast, took bath in the sacred Ramthirth and offered pr[illegible] jointly. They also had in the evening at the Gayathri Mandir, a bhajan with a large gathering.

On 2nd instant Satyanarayana Vrath was celebrated at Karva's bungalow with a large number of gathering consisting of about 1500 persons, caste Hindus, Harijans, Parsis, and Christians, and received the sacred 'Prasad.'

"Balvant" To Come Out As Usual

(From A Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 4.

Mr. S. P. Desai, the keeper and publisher of the 'Balvant' (Marathi weekly) was ordered by the District Magistrate to keep the amount of Rs. 2,000 under the Emergency Powers Act

The managing body of the Pres had decided to stop publication the issue dated 5th instant. But to-day the body have furnished with the necessary amount and they are publishing the paper as usual.

HINDU GETS SIX MONTHS R. I.

Bombay, Wednesday.

Asking shop-keepers to close their shops and observe the Gandhi Incarceration day was the charge against a Hindu who was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court this morning.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of having assisted the operations of an unlawful association and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested at Bhuleshwar yesterday while going about Bhuleshwar carrying a tri-colour flag and asking shopkeepers to observe hartal.

AUSTRALIAN DEBENTURES

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The list for cash application of the Government of Australia 3½ per cent. debentures issued at £97½ were closed early this morning. The success of the operation is regarded by the Press as affording remarkable evidence of the rehabilitation of the Australian credit during the past twelve months.

It is pointed out that the issue is to replace £12,360,0000 New South Wales 5-3/4 per cent. loan maturing on November 1 and which loan, one year ago, was quoted at 74, giving a yield, at that time of eight per cent.—B. O. W.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

Cash Applications Exceed Requirements In 45 Minutes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

There was a resounding success of the Australian Conversion Loan to replace over twelve million sterling New South Wales stock maturing shortly in London. It was the first issue on the London market since the Treasury removed the ban, and cash applications exceeded requirements within 45 minutes of the opening of lists. Allowing for a premium on redemption four or five years hence, the new issue bears interest at approximately four per cent. as compared to five and three quarters on maturing bonds. It will save the Australian budget half a million annually. Apart from the proof of reinstatement of Australian financial prestige on the London Market, the city issuing houses consider the present operation as indicative that enormous sums are awaiting investment in the new capital issues.

The New South Wales conversion loan closed almost immediately

MINISTERS OVERJOYED.

Canberra.—How the news of the success of the conversion loan relieved tension here is typified by a meeting of the Cabinet. When the Prime Minister Mr. Lyons read a cable from the Minister in London announcing the result, Ministers stood and applauded heartily. Mr. Lyons declared that the result showed that the sincerity of Australia's efforts to reorganise her finances was recognised abroad.—Reuter's Special.

RED SHIRTS STILL A DANGEROUS FORCE

English Journalist's Impressions

INFLUENCE OF SOVIET AND CONGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

An early end of the "unnatural alliance between the Frontier Pathans and the Hindus from the South" was predicted by "The Times" correspondent, Mr. Peterson, in an address to the East India Association on "The Changing Frontier."

He contrasted the atmosphere of sullen thunder at Peshawar in May 1930 with the Viceroy's inauguration of the reforms and said that the one supreme danger was the link between the Red Shirts and the tribes. Mr. Peterson pointed out that the revival of the Red Shirt activities in the recent elections showed that, although leaderless, they were still a dangerous force and however peaceful the working of the new reforms was in the early stages, it would be a great mistake to slacken the firm grip on the situation which the Government had taken.

The influence of the Soviet and also of the Congress was discussed in the debate that followed Sir Hamilton Grant, who presided, expressed the opinion that the influence of the former was practically negligible.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Professor Colin Davies suggested that the connection between the Congress and the tribesmen was closer than was sometimes thought.

Professor Ganguli drew attention to the position of agriculturists and emphasised the necessity for drastic land reform accompanying constitutional reforms.

Mr. Villiers, while favouring Indian control of the provinces as soon as possible, dwelt on the necessity of suppressing troubles both in the Frontier and in Bengal, for it was unfair to hand over the onus to Indians unless they had been given the fair start of peaceful conditions. —Reuter

NOT MUCH WILL COME FROM INDIA

Sir H. Samuel On Ottawa Agreements

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The breach between the Samuelite and the Simonite Liberals has not been lessened by a speech made by Sir Herbert Samuel to his constituents at Darwen. He said: "The Simonites of to-day are the Unionists of a generation ago. They will certainly be absorbed by the Conservative Party and will disappear. That process is rapidly proceeding."

Regarding the Samuelite Liberals' future policy, he said that while strenuously opposing the Ottawa decisions they would support the Government in carrying out an agreed policy of India and vigorously and zealously promote world disarmament.

In the course of an attack on the Ottawa agreements, Sir Herbert declared that when the agreements were fully published it would be found that the cotton trade of Britain had not received appreciable concessions either in India or in the Dominions.—Reuter.

ARMS EQUALITY

Conference In London To Remove Difficulties

LONDON, Oct. 4.

That the object of the conference proposed to be held in London will be to deal with the difficulties which have arisen through Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference has been made clear by an official announcement stating that the British Government have been in communication in this connection with the Governments of France, Germany and Italy.

The announcement adds that the matter is still under consideration, but if the course is generally approved Britain is willing to arrange a meeting in London.

The United States is not mentioned.

GERMANY'S CONDITION

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Berlin.—The British Charge d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office and verbally invited the German Government to attend the Five Power Conference in London. It is learned that the reply was on lines already indicated, insisting on a guarantee that the discussions will not be undertaken on the basis of the Anglo-French memoranda. It is semi-officially stated that Germany's claims for equality are sufficiently known and it is now up to the other side to say what guarantees they can give for their realisation.—Reuter.

"FORWARD WITH GOD"

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Berlin.—"We are fighting for our right in the world and for work and bread at home," declared President Hindenburg, broadcasting a message of thanks for the birthday congratulations, in which connection he has received some 20,000 letters, postcards, telegrams and presents, including telegrams from King George and all other rulers of States.

The President added, "The Fatherland and Germany's future are at stake. Every German man and woman must be determined to serve the interests of Germany's future and make sacrifices for it. Forward with God."—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd. by KESHAVNATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.